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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XI

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 26, 1910.

One Dollar a year.

No. 47



We Are Constant

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You will thoroughly appreciate this every time you wear one of the high grade garments which we sell and feature.

Friend Made Clothes
Make Friends

R. R. COYLE

The Clothier

Berea, - - Kentucky

BEREA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT 1910

MAY 27, Friday—9:00 a. m. Field Day
MAY 29, Sunday Sermon to G. A. R.
Chapel, 10:45 a. m.
Dean John Wirt Dinamore, Berea.
MAY 30, Monday Memorial Day
Address, Chapel, 1:30 p. m.
Prof. Le Vant Dodge, Berea.
JUNE 4, Saturday Academy Graduation
Exercises in Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
JUNE 5, Sunday Baccalaureate Sermon
Address to Graduates, Chapel, 10:45 a. m.
The Rev. Herbert L. Johnson, D. D., Boston.
Address to Religious Societies, Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
The Rev. Erwin H. Richards, Missionary, East Africa.
JUNE 6 and 7 Oral Examinations
JUNE 6, Monday Harmonia Society
Annual Concert, Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
JUNE 7, Tuesday Berea Alumni Association
Tri-ennial meeting, Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
JUNE 8, Wednesday COMMENCEMENT
Exhibits of Vocational Schools, 9:00 a. m.
Addresses of Graduates, 9:00 a. m.
Conferring of Degrees, 11:00 a. m.
Commencement Addresses, 1:30 p. m.
The Rev. William G. Piddifoot, Indianapolis.
The Rev. Erwin H. Richards, East Africa.

Fall Term Opens Wednesday, September 14

The Man Behind the Plow

is the most independent worker of which we know. He is his own manager and enjoys complete control of his own business.

But while he is independent, yet he must take care of himself as a duty to himself and his family. We believe the best way of doing this, so far as the farmer of this community is concerned, is to have an account with this bank.

If you will deposit the proceeds from the sales of your farm products in this bank you can then pay all your bills with checks on us. If you have not been using this method of keeping a check on your business, you will appreciate the many advantages offered by such a system. It will save you considerable worry about the safety of your money or the danger of paying bills the second time. Your cancelled checks are a receipt for every dollar paid out.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

W. H. Porter, President

J. F. Dean, Cashier

WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

Congressmen Worried About Delay in Getting Ready to Adjourn—Home Fences Need Mending but They Can't Get at Them—Railroad Bill Goes Through—President's Plan.

Washington, D. C.
May 21, 1910.

Did you ever have a yellow-jacket sting you right in the middle of the back where you could not get at it? Can't you imagine how it would just feel, anyway? Well, that is the way the Congressmen are feeling about the way Congress is hanging on.

There is not a Republican in Congress who can put his hand on his heart and say that he is not worried about his re-election. The Stand-patters are after the seats of the Insurgents, and the Insurgents are hard on the trail of the Stand-patters. If there are a few districts where the Insurgents fight has not got to going good yet—like the Eleventh Kentucky for instance, whence comes our old friend Don Edwards—then there is opposition of a personal nature. You all know about Mr. Edwards, and there are others in the same box. So, tho a lot of the old men will doubtless win out and come back, they are being badly stung by conditions at home, just now.

Every man is itching to get home. If he were only on the ground he could begin on those broken fences, and at least find out where he stands. But he can't. Congress is a long way from being thru yet, and altho each Congressman wants to call it off and go home, yet the whole lot are keeping each other here, for the good of the party. They can't reach the sting.

Also, Mr. Taft is acting more like a leader than he used to. He has learned the fact that Aldrich has lost control, and so he has begun on new tactics. He has determined that the party shall redeem its pledges, and he is going to hold Congress here till that is done, if it takes all summer. If there is any one thing that a lot of Congressmen do not want to do, it is to keep those pledges, but things look now as if they had got it to do.

The railroad bill is one bitter dose. As we said last week the Stand-pat Senators were against the amendments that the Insurgents put in on the bill, but they will not really dare voice against the bill on final passage. And Taft will not let them go home till that bill has been voted on. It will go thru, all right, tho the Conference Committee will take all the ginger out of it if it can. The Stand-patters have given up their last hope of blocking that bill. There are three paragraphs which the Democrats objected to as an invasion of state rights, and the Stand-patters tried to make a deal with the Democrats to defeat either the whole bill, or the most important parts of it. With un-expected good sense the Democrats refused the bait, and the Stand-patters were nearly blown out of the water by their own plot.

There are a number of other bills which Taft is going to force to a vote if he can and the Stand-patters are greatly worried by these. Things have come to such a pass that a majority of the Senate can decide what it wants to do, and this is horrible.

Campaign in Eleventh Opened—Railroad Man Shot in Bed—Paralytic Burns to Death—Newman Re-elected Secretary of the State Fair—Frazier Hanged in Letcher County.

SHOT IN BED:—Roy Turner, a white boy 15 years old, shot and killed William Hubbard a workman on the L. & N. at Hazelpatch last Wednesday morning. An old grudge is said to have prompted the shooting.

PARALYTIC BURNS:—J. H. Criswell, a well to do farmer, had a paralytic stroke while sitting in his home near Cynthiana last week. His pipe set fire to his clothes, and he was burned to death, being unable to call out.

FRAZIER HANGED:—Gov. Willson having declined to interfere, Floyd Frazier was hanged in Letcher County last week. He made no public confession.

NEWMAN WINS:—State Senator Newman again won his fight for secretary of the State Fair, and the place has been changed to a four years tenure of office, to take it out of politics.

ELEVENTH FIGHT OPEN:—The first real campaign meeting of the Edwards-Powers fight in the Eleventh which is likely to disrupt the Republican party in that district, was held at Somerset Monday, when Chas. Finley and Judge Bethurum spoke. An attempt was made to get a joint debate, but this failed.

AN HONORED CITIZEN

Last week's Citizen contained the bare announcement of the death and burial of Rev. George Ames. His marked services in this community deserves a fuller notice. Though the last few years of his life and that of his wife were spent with the family of his son-in-law, Dr. J. D. Oldham, in Springfield, Mo., most of his life work was wrought into the best things of Berea and vicinity. Born in Kentucky of New England parents he received a good education, taught school and during the war served the Union cause in the field, being a clerk for most of the time at army headquarters. He came to Berea about forty years ago, and rendered important service to the college in the Treasurer's office. The cause of temperance and every important religious and reformatory movement found in him an earnest and efficient promoter. No one ever organized so many Sunday Schools in the country around about Berea. He was a sort of Sunday School bishop for all this region. This work led him into the ministry after reaching middle life. The results of his labors and his influence for good will not all be apparent until the scroll is finally rolled up and time shall be no more.

"Make Good."

Apologies count for but little in the business world. Good intentions possess value only when they are fortified by actual accomplishments. The test of all things is that which measures results. These constitute the court of last resort. If they are of a desirable nature the one bringing them to pass is recognized as worthy of confidence. If they are not, he is asked to retrace his steps and revamp his line of operation.—Fraternal Monitor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK MRS. FROST WRITES

Soldiers Blown up in Barracks—Plans for Welcoming Teddy Home—King Edward Buried with Great Pomp—Many Americans Sacrificed in Factories—Big Circus Tent Burns.

100 BLOWN UP:—A hundred Cuban soldiers were killed last week when a store of dynamite in the army barracks in Pinar Del Rio blew up. Over a hundred other people were injured, including the families of several officers.

KING EDWARD BURIED:—The funeral of King Edward on Friday was as impressive a ceremony as it could be made. Nine kings and emperors followed the body to its tomb, and the whole of England was in mourning.

TOO MUCH WELCOME:—America is too glad to see Teddy back. There are so many people that want to march in the welcoming procession, that they can't. It has been found out that if all the people that want to march should be allowed to, it would take the procession over twenty-six hours to pass any given point. As the procession would move about three miles an hour, you can see that it means that there is a procession 78 miles long waiting to extend a warm handclasp. The committee is afraid that Mr. Roosevelt could not keep awake to review such a long procession, and so as it can not decide which to leave out it has decided to abandon the whole thing.

GOVERNOR PAYS FINE:—Ex-Gov. ernor Rollins, of New Hampshire, pleaded guilty to trying to smuggle goods past Uncle Sam's custom inspectors, and paid a fine of \$2,000, besides double duty on the goods. He was lucky to get off without a jail sentence.

WASTING AMERICAN LIVES:—Statistics compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor, show that half a million men and women in this country are killed every year in accidents occurring in factories and shops or in the machines with which our great industries are run. As each workman would have produced about \$500 annually, at least, this means that the country loses \$250,000,000 a year thru accidents in its factories. This is the only civilized country where the loss is anything like so heavy, and this tremendous drain on our resources is one of the greatest hindrances to the progress and happiness.

BIG CIRCUS BURNS:—Fifteen thousand people were endangered by a fire which destroyed the big tent of the Barnum and Bailey circus in Schenectady, N. Y., last week. If there had been a panic, hundreds would have been trampled to death, and hundreds more, caught inside the tent, would have been killed. But a panic was averted, and the thousands marched quietly and safely out. Only one person was hurt, and that not seriously. The employees of the circus got the animals and other tents

(Continued on fifth page)

First of Two Letters Telling of Her Experiences in England—Greetings to Her Friends Here—Interesting Sketches of Places Where History was Made.

29 South Hill Park,
Hampstead, London,
May 10, 1910.

Dear friends in Berea:

We have shifted our camp since I wrote you last and we send you greeting from our new home.

It is only an hours ride from Brighton to London, but we took three days for the journey. At Hastings, we stopped to see the battlefield where William the Conqueror won the victory which made him king of England and his followers the founders of English Aristocracy. We listened to the old guide's story of the battle—how the Saxons came from this direction, the Normans from that, and how at night twenty thousand men were lying dead in the wide field below us, and how the remaining soldiers waded over their shootops in blood.

We ate our lunch amidst the ruins of the Abbey William built as an expression of gratitude to God who had given him the victory.

Then we went on the same afternoon to Canterbury, the landing place of another conqueror in whom we were more interested than in William. This landing was made long before William's when the people of this country were barbarous heathen dreaded by the civilized world. The king of one of the tribes had married a girl from France named Bertha, who was a Christian. King Ethelbert allowed Bertha to bring a Christian priest with her, and he gave her the use of a little church house that the Roman soldiers had left a hundred years before. She went to the little church for worship and no doubt prayed earnestly for the conversion of her husband.

One day King Ethelbert heard that a band of strange men had landed near his town, who wished to talk with him about their religion. He sent them word that they must stay on the little island in the river, that their first interview must not be under a roof where some charm might be exercised over him, that they must meet in the open air. On the day appointed, King Ethelbert surrounded by his wild warriors sat on the ground watching the approach of the strange men—forty in all. One held aloft a silver cross, another carried a board on which was painted the picture of Christ. As they walked slowly toward the king, they chanted a prayer. The king bade them be seated and the interview began.

The language was strange but an interpreter had come with the missionaries. The king listened respectfully and then gave his answer: "Your words are fair but because they are new and doubtful, I cannot give my assent to them, and leave the customs which I have so long observed with the whole Saxon race. But because you have come hither as strangers

(Continued on fifth page)

IS IT WORTH IT?

I wonder if there are any of us who have not suffered a good deal because of things we have to go without. There are so many good things in this world, so many pleasures and forms of happiness, so much wealth and beauty and honor, and we get so little of it! There is hardly a person who has not some advantage which the rest of us envy, hardly a day in which we do not reflect, at least for a minute or two, on our misfortune in that we do not have some things that other folks have.

This desire for better things is a natural one, and one in which almost all the world shares. It is a great incentive to work, to ambition, to industry, to many noble and useful qualities. We see something which looks good to us, we reach for it, and as the difficulties increase, so we increase our efforts, till at last we succeed. And then we give our attention to the next desire.

But sometimes, some of us, seem to get to wanting things for which we have very little use. There are girls whose chief beauty lies in black hair, who sorrow daily that their tresses are not golden! There are powerful men who wish they had been tall instead; healthy men who long for wealth, and so on. You all know people of that kind—people whose chief grief is that they have not things which you can see plainly, could only be obtained at the expense of the things which are really most valuable to them. The healthy man can often sell his great blessing for money—but he can never buy it back. The honest man can sell his character for political office—but can never buy back a clear conscience.

And how often, too, the wish is for a thing which we would not know how to use. I had a friend who always longed for a boat—when he finally got on the water, he was sick all the time. I know a woman who wanted a horse—she has it now, but can't drive it. And there are hundreds of such cases, of people who have longed and worked for something which is desirable in itself, but which they, for some reason, could never use.

They are in the case of a famous Irishman, only they do not have his homely common sense. This man was once being importuned to buy a trunk—at a great bargain. It was a fine trunk, the price was very low, and everything seemed to indicate that it would be wise for him to buy. But suddenly an idea struck him.

"An what should I be doin' wit' th' trunk?" he asked.

"Why, put your clothes in it, of course," replied the salesman.

"An' meself go naked?" asked Pat.

There are a good many of the things that some of us are striving for that would do us just as little good. For us to use them we would have to give up something worth far more for our self respect and happiness. And yet we are making ourselves unhappy by wanting just those things. How about you, friend? Can't you spare a little of your unhappy yearning for useless things?

HOLLAND LAW FAILS

The first step in testing the Holland Law, enacted last winter by the Legislature for the purpose of preventing the establishment of Lincoln Institute in Shelby County, ended Saturday when Judge Miller, of the Circuit Court in Louisville handed down an opinion declaring the law unconstitutional.

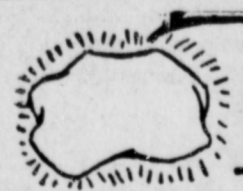
Suit was brought by the Institute to compel the Columbia Trust Co., to turn over to it certain funds collected by the Trust Company for the use of the school. The Trust Company refused to do this on the ground that under the law the school could not be founded. The Institute attacked the Constitutionality of the law.

Judge Miller, in declaring the law unconstitutional, takes occasion to write a very clear and forceful opinion on the issues involved. He declares that the law would delegate to a power outside the legislature certain powers which the Kentucky Constitution expressly forbids the Legislature to delegate. This alone he says, would be enough to invalidate the law. However, he points out some other weaknesses of the law. If it were legal for the legislature to del-

egate this power, he says it would only be as a police measure, and only in case the action taken is reasonable and just. He declares that in the case at issue it is neither. Instead of being a police regulation, he says, it is class legislation of the most rabid character. In other words, Judge Miller believes the law contrary to public policy, to the Constitution of Kentucky and to the Constitution of the United States. He adds that there are other things that would invalidate the law, but that it would be useless to mention them.

BALL GAME SATURDAY

Bad luck has followed the plans for home athletics this spring, but there is still hope. At least one copy of the "great American game" will be seen here, and this is the week. The game will be on Saturday afternoon, at 3:00 p. m. between a team representing the Western Kentucky State Normal, and a team of our own Normal boys. It will be a great game, as each side has some fine players and pitchers. The Bowling Green team is coming with blood in its eye, and our boys say that it will go back with blood all over it. Come out and see the slaughter—fifteen cents.



THE DIVA'S RUBY



By F. MARION CRAWFORD
AUTHOR OF "SARACINESCA," "ARETHUSA" ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would love her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die.

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

The traveler fished up the sack and waded out upon the tiny beach. He looked up rather anxiously, though he could not have seen a head looking down from above if there had been any one there. There was not light enough. He understood also that if the men were going to shoot at him from the height they would wait till it was daylight. Baraka stood still in the water, which was up to her waist, and he paid no attention to her, but sat down to think what he should do. The night was warm, and his clothes would dry on him by degrees. He would have taken them off and spread them out, for he thought no more of Baraka's presence than if she had been a harmless young animal standing there in the pool, but he could not tell what might happen at any moment, and so long as he was dressed and had all his few belongings about him, he felt ready to meet fate.

Baraka saw that he did not heed her, and was thinking. She came up out of the water very slowly, and she modestly loosened her wet garment from her, so that it hung straight when she stood at the end of the beach, as far from the traveler as possible. She, also, sat down to dry herself; and there was silence for a long time.

After half an hour the traveler rose and began to examine the rock, feeling it with his hands wherever there was the least shadow, as high as he could reach, to find if there was any foothold, though he was already sure that there was not.

"There is no way out," Baraka said at last. "I have been here by day. I have seen."

"They will let themselves down from above with ropes, till they are near enough to shoot," the traveler answered.

"No," replied Baraka. "They know that you have a good weapon, and they will not risk their lives. They will leave us here to starve. That is what they will do. It is our portion, and we shall die. It will be easy, for there is water, and when we are hungry we can drink our fill. You will die first. You are not as we are, you cannot live so long without food."

The traveler wondered if she was right, but he said nothing.

"If we had got out with the treasure," continued Baraka, "you would have loved me for it, because you would have been the greatest man in the world through me. But now, because we must die, you hate me. I understand. If you do not kill me you will die first; and when you are dead I shall kiss you many times, till I die also. It will be very easy. I am not afraid."

The man sat quite still and looked at the dark streak by the edge of the pool where the water had wet it when the falling boulder outside had sent in little waves. He could see it distinctly. Again there was silence for a long time. Now and then Baraka loosened her only garment about her as she sat, so that it might dry more quickly; and she quietly wrung out her thick black hair and shook it over her shoulders to dry it, too, and stuck her two silver pins into the sand beside her.

Still the traveler sat with bent head, gazing at the edge of the pool. His hands were quite dry now, and he slowly rubbed the clinging moisture from his revolver. Some men would have been thinking, in such a plight, that if starving were too hard to bear, a bullet would shorten their sufferings in the end; but this man was very full of life, and the love of life, and while he lived he would hope.

He still watched the same dark streak where the sand was wet; he had not realized that he had been so far from it till then, but by looking at it a long time in the starlight his sight had probably grown tired, so that he no longer saw it distinctly. He raised himself a little on his hands and pushed himself down till it was quite clearly visible again, and he looked at the rock opposite and up to the stars again, to rest his eyes. He was not more than a yard from the water now.

The place was very quiet. From far above a slight draught of air descended, warm from the rocks that had been heated all day in the sun. But there was no sound except when Baraka moved a little.

Presently she did not move any more, and when the traveler looked he saw that she was curled up on the sand, as eastern women lie when they sleep, and her head rested on her hand; for her garment was dry now, and she was drowsy after the walk and the effort she had made. Besides, since there was no escape from death, and as the man did not love her, she might as well sleep if she could.

He had been certain of the distance between his feet and the water's edge as he sat; it had been a yard at the

most. But now it was more; he was sure that it was a yard and a half at the least. He rubbed his eyes and looked hard at the dark belt of wet sand, and it was twice as wide as it had been. The water was still running out somewhere, but it was no longer running in, and in an hour or two the pool would be dry. The traveler was something of an engineer, and understood sooner than an ordinary man could have done, that his enemies had intentionally stopped up the narrow entrance through which he had to come, both to make his escape impossible, and to hasten his end by depriving him of water. The fallen boulder alone could not have kept out the overflow of the spring effectually. They must have shoveled down masses of earth, with the plants that grew in it abundantly and filled it with twining threadlike roots, and they must have skillfully forced quantities of the stuff into the openings all round the big stone, making a regular dam against the spring, which would soon run down in the opposite direction. They knew, of course, that Baraka had led him to the place and had gone in with him, for she had left all her outer garments outside, and they meant that she should die also, with her secret. In a week, or a fortnight, or a month, they would come and dig away the dam and pry the boulder aside, and would get in and find the white bones of the two on the sand, after the vultures had picked them clean; and they would take the traveler's good revolver, and his money.

He thought of all these things as he sat there in the dim light, and watched the slow receding of the water-line, and listened to the girl's soft and regular breathing. There was no death in her dream, as she slept away the last hours of the night, though there might not be many more nights for her. He heard her breath, but he did not heed her, for the water was sinking before him, sinking away into the sand, now that it was no longer fed from the opening.

He sat motionless, and his thoughts ran madly from hope to despair and back again to hope. The water was going down, beyond question; if it was merely draining itself through the sand to some subterranean channel, he was lost, but if it was flowing away through any passage like the one by which he had entered, there was still a chance of escape—a very small chance. When death is at the gate the tiniest loophole looks wide enough to crawl through.

The surface of the pool subsided, but there was no loophole; and as the traveler watched, hope sank in his heart, like the water in the hollow of the sand; but Baraka slept on peacefully, curled up on her side like a little wild animal. When the pool was almost dry the traveler crept down to the edge and drank his fill, that he might not begin to thirst sooner than need be; and just then day dawned suddenly and the warm darkness gave way to a cool light in a few moments.

Immediately, because it was day, Baraka stretched herself on the sand and then sat up; and when she saw what the traveler was doing she also went and drank as much as she could swallow, for she had understood why he was drinking as soon as she saw that the pool was nearly dry. When she could drink no more she looked up at the rocks high overhead, and they were already white and red and yellow in the light of the risen sun; for in that country there is no very long time between dark night and broad day.

Baraka sat down again, on the spot where she had slept, but she said nothing. The man was trying to dig a little hole in the wet sand with his hands, beyond the water that was still left, for perhaps he thought that if he could make a pit on one side, some water would stay in it; but the sand ran together as soon as he moved it; and presently, as he bent over, he felt that he was sinking into it himself, and understood that it was a sort of quicksand that would suck him down. He therefore threw himself flat on his back, stretching out his arms and legs, and, making movements as if he were swimming, he worked his way from the dangerous place till he was safe on the firm white beach again. He sat up then, and bent his head till his forehead pressed on his hands, and he shut his eyes to keep out the light of day. He had not slept, as Baraka had, but he was not sleepy; perhaps he would not be able to sleep again before the end came. Baraka watched him quietly, for she understood that he despised of life, and she wondered what he would do; and, besides, he seemed to her the most beautiful man in the world, and she loved him, and she was going to die with him.

It comforted her to think that no other woman could get him now. It was almost worth while to die for that alone; for she could not have borne that another woman should have him since he despised her, and if it had come to pass she would have tried to kill that other. But there was no danger of such a thing now; and he would die first, and she would kiss him many times when he was dead, and then she would die also.

The pool was all gone by this time,



Leaving a Funnel-Shaped Hollow in the Sand.

leaving a funnel-shaped hollow in the sand where it had been. If any water still leaked through from without it lost itself under the sand, and the man and the girl were at the bottom of a great natural well that was quite dry. Baraka looked up, and she saw a vulture sitting in the sun on a pinnacle, 300 feet above her head. He would sit there till she was dead, for he knew what was coming; then he would spread his wings a little and let himself down awkwardly, half-flying and half-scrambling. When he had finished, he would sit and look at her bones and doze, till he was able to fly away.

The hours passed, and the sun rose higher in the sky and struck deeper into the shady well, till he was almost overhead, and there was scarcely any shadow left. It became very hot and stifling, because the passage through which the air had entered with the water was shut up. Then the traveler took off his loose jacket, and opened his flannel shirt at the neck, and turned up his sleeves for coolness, and he crept backwards into the hollow where the ruby mine was, to shelter himself from the sun. But Baraka edged away to the very foot of the cliff, where there remained a belt of shade, even at noon; and as she sat there she took the hem of her one garment in her hands and slowly fanned her little feet. Neither he nor she had spoken for many hours, and she could see that in the recess of the rock he was sitting as before, with his forehead against his hands that were clasped on his knees, in the attitude and bearing of despair.

He began to be thirsty now, in the heat. If he had not known that there was no water he could easily have done without it through a long day, but knowledge that there was none, and that he was never to drink again, parched his life and his throat and his tongue till it felt like a dried fig in his mouth. He did not feel hunger, and indeed he had a little food in a wallet he carried; but he could not have eaten without water, and it did not occur to him that Baraka might be hungry. Perhaps, even if he had known that she was, he would not have given her of what he had; he would have kept it for himself. What was the life of a wild girl compared with his? But the vulture was watching him, as well as Baraka, and would not move from its pinnacle till the end, though days might pass.

Baraka was not thirsty yet, because she had drunk her fill in the morning, and was not used to drink often; it was enough that she could look at the man she loved, for the end would come soon enough without thinking about it. All day long the traveler crouched in the hollow of the ruby mine, and Baraka watched him from her place; when it grew dark the vulture on the pinnacle of rock thrust its ugly head under its wing. As soon as Baraka could not see any more she curled herself up on the white sand like a little wild animal and went to sleep, though she was thirsty.

It was dawn when she awoke, and her linen garment was damp with the dew, so that the touch of it refreshed her. The traveler had come out and was lying prone on the sand, his face buried against his arm, as soldiers sleep in a bivouac. She could not tell whether he was asleep or not, but she knew that he could not see her, and

she cautiously sucked the dew from her garment, drawing it up to her mouth and squeezing it between her lips.

It was little enough refreshment, but it was something, and she was not afraid, which made a difference. Just as she had drawn the edge of her shift down and round her ankles again, the man turned on his side suddenly, and then rose to his feet. For an instant he glared at her, and she saw that his blue eyes were bloodshot and burning; then he picked up the heavy camel bag, and began to make his way round what had been the beach of the pool, towards the passage through which they had entered, and which was now a dry cave, wide below, narrow at the top, and between six or seven feet high. He trod carefully and tried his way, for he feared the quicksand, but he knew that there was none in the passage, since he had walked through the water and had felt the way hard under his feet. In a few moments he disappeared under the rock.

Baraka knew what he meant to do; he was going to try to dig through the dam at the entrance to let the water in, even if he could not get out; but she did not move, for in that narrow place and in the dark she could not have helped him. She sat and waited. By and by he would come out, drenched with sweat and yet parching with thirst, and he would glare at her horribly again; perhaps he would be mad when he came out and would kill her because she had brought him there.

After some time she heard a very faint sound overhead, and when she looked up the vulture was gone from his pinnacle. She wondered at this, and her eyes searched every point and crevice of the rock as far as she could see, for she knew that the evil bird could only have been frightened away; and though it fears neither bird nor beast, but only man, she could not believe that any human being could find a foothold near to where it had perched.

For some seconds, perhaps for a whole minute, she saw nothing, though she gazed up steadily, then she saw that a small patch of snowy white was moving slowly on the face of the cliff, at some distance above the place where the vulture had been. She bent her brows in the effort to see more by straining her sight, and meanwhile the patch descended faster than it seemed possible that a man could climb down that perilous steep. Yet it was a man, she knew from the first, and soon she saw him plainly, in his loose shirt and white turban, and with a long gun slung across his back. Nearer still, and he was down to the jutting pinnacle where the vulture had sat, and she saw his black beard; still nearer by a few feet and she knew him, and then her glance darted to the mouth of the cave, at the other end of which the man she loved was toiling desperately alone in the dark to pierce the dam of earth and stones. It was only a glance, in a second of time, but when she looked up the black-bearded man had already made another step downwards. Baraka measured the distance. If he spoke loud now she could understand him. She knew him well, and she knew why he had come, with his long gun. He was her father's brother's son, to whom she was betrothed; he was Saad, and he was risking his life to come down and kill her and the man



whom she had led to the ruby mines for love's sake.

He would come down till he was within easy range, and then he would wait till he had a fair chance at them, when they were standing still, and she knew that he was a dead shot. The traveler's revolver could never carry as far as the long gun, Baraka was sure, and Saad could come quite near with safety, since he seemed able to climb down the face of a flat rock where there was not foothold for a cat. He was still descending, he was getting very near; if the traveler were not warned he might come out of the cave unsuspectingly and Saad would shoot him. Saad would wish to shoot him first, because of his revolver, and then he would kill Baraka at his leisure. If he fired at her first the traveler would have a chance at him while he was reloading his old gun. She understood why he had not killed her yet, if indeed he wanted to, for it was barely possible that he loved her enough to take her alive.

After hesitating for a few moments, not from fear but in doubt, she gathered herself to spring, and made a dash like an antelope along the sand for the mouth of the cave, for she knew that Saad would not risk wasting his shot on her while she was running. She stopped just under the shelter of the rock and called inward: "Saad is coming down the rock with his gun!" she cried. "Load your weapon!"

When she had given this warning she went out again and stood before the mouth of the cave with her back to it. Saad was on the rock, not 50 feet above the ground, at the other side of the natural wall, but looked as if even he could get no farther down. He was standing with both his heels on a ledge so narrow that more than half the length of his brown feet stood over it; he was leaning back, flat against the sloping cliff, and he had his gun before him, for he was just able to use both his hands without falling. He pointed the gun at her and spoke:

"Where is the man?"
"He is dead," Baraka answered without hesitation.

"Dead? Already?"
"I killed him in his sleep," she said, "and I dragged his body into the cave for fear of the vulture, and buried it in the sand. Be not angry, Saad, though he was my father's guest. Come down hither and I will tell all. Then you shall shoot me or take me home to be your wife, as you will, for I am quite innocent."

She meant to entice him within range of the stranger's weapon.

"There is no foothold whereby to get lower," he answered, but he rested the stock of his gun on the narrow ledge behind him.

"Drag out the man's body, that I may see it."

"I tell you I buried it. I killed him the night before last; I cannot dig him up now."

"Why did you run to the mouth of the cave when you saw me, if the man is dead?"

"Because at first I was afraid you would shoot me from above, therefore I took shelter."

"Why did you come out again, if you were in fear?"

"After I had run in I was ashamed, for I felt sure that you would not kill me without hearing the truth. So I came out to speak with you. Get down, and I will show you the man's grave."

"Have I wings? I cannot come down. It is impossible."

Baraka felt a puff of hot air pass her, just above her right ankle, and at the same instant she heard a sharp report, not very loud, and more like the snapping of a strong but very dry stick than the explosion of firearms. She instinctively sprang to the left, keeping her eyes on Saad.

For a moment he did not move. But he was already dead as he slowly bent forward from the rock, making a deep obeisance with both arms hanging down before him, so that his body shot down perpendicularly to the

sand, where it struck head first, rolled over and lay motionless in a heap. The traveler's was a Mauser pistol that would have killed as surely at 500 yards as 50; and the bullet had gone through the Tartar's brain.

Baraka sprang up the sandy slope and ran along the narrow beach to the body. In an instant she had detached the large brown water-gourd from the thong by which he had hung over Saad's shoulder, and she felt that it was full. Without a thought for herself she hastened back to the mouth of the cave where the traveler was now standing. His face was dripping with perspiration that ran down into his matted golden beard, his eyes were wild, his hands were bleeding.

"Drink!" cried Baraka joyfully, and she gave him the gourd.

He gripped it as a greedy dog snaps at a bit of meat, and pulling out the wooden plug he set the gourd to his lips, with an expression of beatitude. But he was an old traveler and only drank a little, knowing that his life might depend on making the small supply last. A gourd of water was worth more than many rubies just then.

"Are you very thirsty yet?" he asked in a harsh voice.

"No," answered Baraka bravely; "keep it for yourself."

His hand closed round the neck of the gourd and he looked up towards the rocks above. The vulture had come back and was circling slowly down.

"You had better bury the body, while I go on working," said the traveler, turning back into the cave and taking the gourd with him.

Baraka had marked the place where he had tried to dig for water and had almost disappeared in the quicksand. She took from the body the wallet, in which were dates and some half-dry bread, and then dragged and pushed and rolled the dead man from the place where he had fallen. The vulture sat on the lowest ledge where his claws could find a hold, and though he watched her with horrible red eyes while she robbed him of his prey, he did not dare go nearer.

The body sank into the moving sand, and Baraka had to roll herself back to firmer ground in haste to escape being swallowed up with the dead man. The last she saw of him was one brown foot sticking up. It sank slowly out of sight, and then she went to the hollow where the ruby mine was and took up a piece of the broken crust, full of precious stones, and threw it at the vulture as hard as she could. It did not hit him, but he at once tumbled off the ledge into the air, opened his queer, bedraggled wings and struck upwards.

Then Baraka sat down in the shade and slowly brushed away the dry sand that had got into the folds of her linen garment, and looked steadily at the mouth of the cave and tried not to realize that her throat was parched and her lips almost cracking with thirst, and that the traveler had a gourd almost full of water with him. For she loved him, and was willing to die that he might live a little longer; besides, if he succeeded in digging his way out, there would be plenty to drink, and when he was free she was sure that he would love her because she had made him so rich.

The sun rose higher and at last shone down to the bottom of the chasm, and she sat in the narrow strip of shade, where she had passed most of the previous day. She was very thirsty and feverish, and felt tired, and wished she could sleep, but could not. Still the traveler toiled in the darkness, and from time to time she heard sounds from far away as of stones and loose earth falling. He was still working hard, for he was very strong and he was desperate.

Baraka thought that if he was able to dig through the dam the water would run in again, and she watched the sand for hours, but it was drier than ever. The shadow broadened again, and crept up the rock quickly as the afternoon passed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Look Well to the Kitchen

Writer in Houston Post Comes Forward with Variations on Old Theme of "Feeding the Brute."

There is a great deal in the old saying that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. If he isn't well fed he is going to give trouble. Feed the brute well and let him smoke in the house and he will be as tame as the family horse, but be careless about his feed and he is apt to swear and cut up like a balky mule. Therefore, it is wise for every girl to look well to her kitchen education. It is true that man is hooked in the parlor, but it is the kitchen that enables you to hold him.

A kitchen is to the home what the engine-room is to a power plant or a

locomotive to a train. If things go wrong in the engine-room, there's the devil to pay. If the locomotive is out of fix, the train must be switched to the siding. If the kitchen is not competently and efficiently conducted the old man will fly off at a tangent and possibly swear where the children can hear him. Moreover, he is apt to find excuses to eat down town where pretty girls with white, duffy-fringed aprons, dimples, ribbons and things do the hash-slinging.—Houston Post.

Would Cut a Spurge.

"If," says the Alfalfa Sage, "I ever become wealthy the first thing I will do will be to purchase the biggest touring car in town, and the second thing will be to purchase two more."

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHEEP MUST BE DIPPED.

Chief of Government Bureau Orders Shipments First Sent to Louisville.

Frankfort, Ky.—A letter from A. D. Melvin, chief of the United States government bureau of animal industry, was received by Commissioner of Agriculture Rankin, in which it is ordered that all sheep shipped from Kentucky must first be sent to Louisville to be dipped no matter in what part of the state they may be raised. The letter, which is the most important to sheep raisers that has been received by Rankin since the federal quarantine was ordered, says: "All dippings, required under the regulations in order that sheep may be moved interstate, shall be done at points where federal inspection is maintained. Louisville is, at present, the only place in the state where dipping facilities are available and bureau inspectors stationed, but if proper yarding and dipping facilities should be installed at other points the secretary of agriculture will, no doubt, consider the advisability of maintaining inspectors at such places for the purpose of inspecting and dipping sheep for the convenience of the shippers. "Sheep intended for interstate movement as the result of being dipped must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of this bureau, showing the date and manner in which the work was performed as well as other necessary data. Bureau supervision of the dipping of sheep is supplied without expense to the owner."

SESSION CLOSED.

Knight Templars Elect Officers and Select Lexington for Next Meeting.

At the meeting of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky Knight Templars, in Winchester, officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: John G. Cramer, of Lexington, right eminent commander; William Yeaman, of Versailles, right eminent deputy commander; Lee D. Ray, of Owensboro, eminent grand generalissimo; Thomas P. Satter White, Jr., of Louisville, eminent grand captain general; Mason P. Brewer, of Frankfort, eminent grand senior warden; Charles N. Smith, of Danville, eminent grand junior warden; Henry P. Barnett, of Henderson, eminent grand prelate; Robert C. Strother, of Richmond, eminent grand treasurer; Alfred H. Bryant, of Covington, eminent grand recorder; Arthur N. Richardson, of Ashland, eminent grand standard bearer; Frederic W. Hardwick, of Louisville, eminent grand sword bearer; Taylor M. Estis, of Lebanon, eminent grand warden; Albert A. Hazelrigg, of Mt. Sterling, eminent grand captain of the guard.

STRUCTURE GAVE WAY.

Corydon, Ky.—A crash that shook the whole neighborhood, a cloud of dust flanked by scared workmen, and the new concrete store building at Corydon went down in ruins.

The store building was being erected in Corydon for Tom E. Jones, for general merchandise purposes. It was a commodious building and it had been planned to construct it entirely of concrete—concrete floor, concrete walls and even a curved concrete roof.

When the time came for removing the false structure and the timbers were pulled away there were warning sounds as of cracking, and the men rushed to places of safety. Then the roof fell and carried with it the south wall, leaving the new building practically a ruin. Loss \$2,000.

IMPORTANT FINDING.

Frankfort, Ky.—Even though a party injured is himself guilty of contributory negligence he may still recover damages if the party causing the injury knew or by the exercise of ordinary care could have known of his peril in time to avoid the injury by the exercise of ordinary care. This important principle of law was laid down by the court of appeals for the guidance of the lower court and the attorneys in damage suit cases resulting from personal injuries. The case at bar was that of Charles B. Doll against the Louisville Railway Co., and the judgment of the Jefferson circuit court was reversed, with instructions that Doll be given another opportunity to secure the damages he seeks for injuries sustained in a collision with a street car while he was riding in a buggy.

COURT ACCEPTS BUILDING.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Frankfort county fiscal court met to inspect the new court house and pass on the question of accepting it from the contractors, as having been completed according to contract.

The members of the court found that everything had been complied with according to specifications and that the work done was entirely satisfactory.

After the inspection was completed, the court voted unanimously to accept the building as completed.

INCREASED VALUATION.

Kentucky Equalization Board Makes a Ten Per Cent Increase.

Frankfort, Ky.—The total assessed value of Kentucky's property in round numbers will be \$780,000,000, a little over an average increase of 10 per cent.

The following is the final report of the board:

Ten Per Cent—Anderson, Bourbon, Boyd, Bracken, Butler, Calloway, Campbell, Carroll, Cumberland, Edmonson, Floyd, Garrard, Grayson, Green, Jessamine, Lawrence, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Livingston, Lyon, Marion, Mason, McCracken, Muhlenberg, Oldham, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Robertson, Rowan, Shelby, Simpson, Wayne, Whitley.

Five Per Cent—Boone, Christian, Clay, Crittenden, Daviess, Elliott, Estill, Fleming, Fulton, Hancock, Jackson, Johnson, Letcher, Madison, Meade, Monroe, Morgan, Muleshoe, Nicholas, Ohio, Rockcastle, Russell, Scott, Union.

Fifteen Per Cent—Gallatin, Graves, Hardin, Harlan, Harrison, Henderson, Hopkins, Magoffin, Marshall, Nicholas, Owen, Trigg, Warren, Webster.

Twenty Per Cent—Bath, Hickman, McLean, Powell, Spencer, Wolfe.

Twenty-five Per Cent—Morgan.

Twelve Per Cent—Jefferson, Kenton.

The counties increased on lands and personal property only follow. Allen, 10; Breathitt, 10; Caldwell, 20; Carlisle, 25; Clinton, 10; Lee, 5; Logan, 5; Meade, 15; Taylor, 5; Todd, 20.

The other counties that were increased follow: Ballard, land and personal property 25, town lots 10; Franklin, land and personal property 20, town lots 10; Henry, land and personal property 20, town lots 10; Laurel, land and personal property 10, town lots 5; Pendleton, land and personal property 20, town lots 10.

The assessments in the counties not mentioned were left as reported.

SAW COMET BEFORE.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Susan Darnaby, of this city, says she remembers distinctly the last visit of Halley's comet. She says the coming of the sky tramp at that time was not so widely heralded as was this visitation, and that the people hereabouts were much alarmed. Mrs. Darnaby says that after the comet had completed its trip across the sky and started back from the west there was a meteoric shower.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Campton, Ky.—The 5-year-old child of Joe Allen, a prominent farmer of this county, was burned to death. The child was playing around where his mother was burning the grass of the yard, when its clothes caught fire and was so seriously burned that it lived only about one hour.

Owensboro, Ky.—The will of Eldred Crabtree was admitted to probate in county court. He leaves \$500 to each of the following institutions: Louisville Baptist Ministers' Aid society, Louisville Baptist Orphans' home and Louisville Masonic Widows' and Orphans' home.

Hazel Patch.—Will Hubbard, a section hand, was shot in the side and killed. The shooting occurred in a box car. A 14-year-old boy, Roy Turner, was the only person in the car when Hubbard was shot. The Turner boy states that Hubbard shot himself.

Paintsville.—Chief Justice Henry S. Barker, of the Kentucky court of appeals, who some months ago was chosen by the trustees as president of Kentucky university, Lexington, vice James K. Patterson, resigned, has decided to not accept the presidency.

Louisville.—In a report, submitted at a meeting of the Louisville Real Estate association, C. T. Thomas, chairman of the water rate committee, stated that the water rates in Louisville will be reduced at least 15 per cent before January 1, 1911.

Louisville.—It was developed at the regular annual meeting of the Lincoln institute, held at the Galt house, that there was a fund of \$400,000 in the treasury for the establishment of the proposed industrial school for negroes in Kentucky.

Campton.—Osa Campbell, indicted in the circuit court of this county on the charge of arson, and who forfeited his bond at the last term of the court, was captured at Crandon, Wis., and brought back to this place.

Carlisle.—Thirteen quarts of whisky alleged to have been brought into this city, where local option is in force, for the purpose of sale, were seized by Policeman Samuel Berry and turned over to Police Judge J. E. Plummer.

Louisville.—Work on the new Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railroad Co.'s bridge, to span the Ohio at this point, will be started not later than July 1. Bids on the work will be opened June 1.

Frankfort.—Although Gov. Willson revoked all rewards offered prior to January 1, 1910, he reissued rewards of \$500 each for the arrest and conviction of the men who took part in the Hopkinsville night-ride raid.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson issued a flag day proclamation calling attention of the anniversary of the birth of the flag and suggesting that everybody show allegiance to the flag on June 14, and all days.

Maysville.—Dr. Louis Schwab, mayor of Cincinnati, read an essay upon cancer, its origin and treatment, before the Mason County Medical society here.

Henderson.—James Murray, aged 51 years, died suddenly from acute indigestion. He is survived by wife, one son and three daughters.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SUBJECT



Automobiles Influence High Price of Shoes.—Massachusetts Commission.

PRESIDENT DENIES REPORT

TAFT SAYS HE DID NOT DENOUNCE THE INSURGENTS.

Confers With Aldrich, Root and Wickesham Over Latest Phase of Senate Trouble.

Washington.—Administration senators were authorized by President Taft on Wednesday to emphatically deny the reports which have gained wide circulation during the past few days that he had in any manner denounced the insurgent senators or had used language to which they might take offense.

Reports reached the White House that some of the insurgents, smarting under what they had heard had been said of them, were determined to defeat the railroad bill and other of the president's measures, regardless of what might happen to them or to the party.

This latest phase of the much-troubled situation in the senate was discussed at the White House Wednesday at a conference between the president, Senators Aldrich and Root and Attorney General Wickesham. The president declared he could not recall having said anything regarding the insurgents which could in any way justify the reports. The president was told that the remarks attributed to him were alleged to have been made to a number of newspaper men.

Members of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee are discussing the probability of a report during the present session of congress. Several members said the hearings could not be concluded and the mass of testimony reviewed and passed upon before congress adjourned.

SENATOR IS HURT BY AUTO

Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia Goes Over Embankment When His Car Skids.

Wheeling, W. Va.—United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia narrowly escaped death Wednesday while riding in an automobile en route from Loveland, a suburb, to this city.

The roads were muddy, his car skidded over an embankment and all the occupants were thrown out. The senator was seriously bruised about the head and body.

19 ESCAPE BURNING SHIP

Steamer J. Marhofer Catches Fire in Pacific Ocean 20 Miles From Oregon Seaport.

San Francisco.—The steamer J. Marhofer, which left San Francisco for Portland, Ore., May 14, has been burned at sea, 20 miles north of Newport, Ore. Captain Well-ander of the life saving stations, reports that 19 persons from the burned steamer, including the captain and his wife, have landed safely in their own boats.

DR. HYDE SEEKS NEW TRIAL

Physician's Counsel Files Motion to Set Aside the Verdict Returned by Jury.

Kansas City, Mo.—Attorney John H. Lucas, representing Dr. Bennett Clark Hyde, filed a motion in the criminal court to set aside the verdict of the jury which found Doctor Hyde guilty and sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. The motion contained 17 reasons.

Unfavorable Report in Louisiana.

New Orleans.—In the Louisiana assembly the senate committee on federal relations adopted a favorable report of the resolution rejecting the proposed federal income tax amendment.

Astor Must Obey U. S. Law.

New York.—William Waldorf Astor has given \$10,000 to defray the expenses of sending a party of five Christian workers of this city to the Orient to conduct a series of Bible conferences with missionaries in Japan.

Shot in Pursuit of Robber.

Wapanucha, Okla.—In a running fight between a posse of citizens and a band of robbers who entered a bank here Thursday, a member of the posse was shot.

150 NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH

Excursion Steamer Sinks—Passengers Are Saved Through Heroism of Engineer and Pilot.

Kansas City, Mo.—The excursion steamer Uncle Sam collided with a sand barge in the Missouri river, at the foot of Grand avenue, and sank. One hundred and fifty passengers, 25 of them women, had narrow escapes from death.

Their lives were saved by the heroism of Roy Taylor, the engineer, and W. L. Thompson, pilot of the boat. When the sand barge punched a hole in the stern of the boat and she began to sink, the engineer put on full speed ahead and the pilot headed her for the shore, while the passengers, panic-stricken, ran screaming from one side of the deck to the other.

Within ten feet of the shore the boat sank to the bottom and tipped over until her decks were at an angle of 45 degrees. All the lower deck was under water.

People ran to the river bank from all directions; planks were carried and thrown out to the boat forming a bridge ten feet long, and over this the passengers went ashore.

Had the boat sunk one minute sooner she would have gone down in the deep channel of the river and many lives would have been lost.

70,000 GET WAGE INCREASE

Standard Oil Adds Many Millions to Pay Envelopes of Its Employees.

New York.—A voluntary wage increase that will affect approximately 70,000 men, has been made by the Standard Oil company. The remarkable increase to workmen, who in the entire history of the concern, have never been on strike, ranges from 6 to 10 per cent.

The order is retroactive and became effective May 1. It is estimated that the company will add from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 to its annual payroll expense.

The new scale affects employees engaged in the company's works and factories, but the office men will not be benefited by this increase. Most of the employees who will get the increase are laborers, and the advance applies to all the subsidiary companies in the United States.

DENIES STEEL MEN SLAIN

Former Head of Bethlehem Hospital Refutes Charges Made by Federation of Labor Agent.

Bethlehem, Pa.—"It is an awful accusation and makes Mr. Holder liable to prosecution at my hands," said Dr. R. A. Dinan, who was formerly superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel company hospital Friday, in answer to the charge of A. E. Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, before the senate committee at Washington, that the steel manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania are "veritable slaughter houses."

"It is absolutely untrue that men injured in the steel works were willfully killed in the hospital conducted by the Bethlehem Steel company to prevent them becoming cripples and thereby charges on the company," continued Doctor Dinan.

MINERS CALL BIG STRIKE

Illinois Joint Convention of Coal Operators and Employes Adjourns Without Taking Action.

Peoria, Ill.—The joint convention between the United Miners and Operators adjourned sine die Friday. A strike was declared by the miners.

Members of the committee to which the disputed clauses in the proposed contract was referred in the final effort toward reaching an agreement and avoiding a strike have failed utterly to agree.

Helen Gould Aids Missionary Work.

New York.—Miss Helen M. Gould has given \$10,000 to defray the expenses of sending a party of five Christian workers of this city to the Orient to conduct a series of Bible conferences with missionaries in Japan.

Shot in Pursuit of Robber.

Wapanucha, Okla.—In a running fight between a posse of citizens and a band of robbers who entered a bank here Thursday, a member of the posse was shot.

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FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years. Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00. Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40. SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

RedCrossShoe
bends with your foot



Does this look like a comfort shoe?

Yet hundreds of women say:
"I never knew such comfort"
Oxfords \$3.50, \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$5.



COYLE'S
You pay less--or get more

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
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DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident
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Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local

Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	11:44 a. m.
North Bound	
BEREA	4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

Plants For Sale

Tomato, Cabbage, and Sweet Potato Plants for sale, at the College Garden or phone J. R. MULLETT.

Mr. C. M. Rawling of Panola, was in town the latter part of last week on business.

Mr. Egbert Davis is at home for a visit with his mother, Mrs. I. C. Davis.

Quite a number of teachers and workers of the college enjoyed a camping trip to Indian Ford Mountain the latter part of last week.

Mrs. F. Coyle who has been at Richmond with her mother who has been very sick, returned Monday.

Mrs. Black of Brassfield visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Jackson last Thursday.

A large number of students of the Normal Department went to Richmond Friday to take the county examinations. There were also a few that went to Mt. Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gabbard of Wallaceton visited with friends in town the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Leonard Isaacs and little son of Brassfield were the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mr. Henry Isaacs of Jackson Co., has been visiting with relatives here for the past few days.

Last Saturday all the members of the College Band with their lady friends enjoyed their annual picnic at Robes Mountain. There was also a crowd of students that made an excursion to Anglin Falls.

Mrs. W. G. Best and little daughter are spending this week with her parents at Combs.

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW AND CLEAN

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
Bath Rooms in Connection

Down Stairs—Boone Tavern
S. R. SEALE, Prop.

I have 20 sets of tomb stones, that I wish to sell by Decoration day. This will be my last work as I shall enter a Bible School at Lexington.
S. McGuire.

Some one has stolen a big stone basin from between two graves on my lot in the Berea cemetery. I wish they would kindly bring or send it back.

Mrs. Sallie Cornelison.

Mrs. Dager delightfully entertained at her home last Thursday evening the members of the Mission Study class and those of the Student Volunteer Band.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunt are being visited this week by two of their lady friends from Pikeville, Misses Wilson and Robertson.

The Academy graduating class with Dean and Mrs. Matheny, Prof. and Mrs. Schwiering and Prof. Seale went to Slate Lick last Thursday for a class picnic. Enough food was taken for both dinner and supper and the party walked home late in the afternoon, tired but entirely satisfied with the splendid time they had had.

Mrs. Zeal Logan left Wednesday for Belgrade, Montana, where she will join her husband and they will make their future home there.

Mrs. S. R. Baker delightfully entertained the members of the Tee-Dee-Tee, Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Murray. Luscious strawberries with angel food cake were served. Being a surprise the evening was exceptionally enjoyed.

The Clio Club ladies held a "Day in the Open" last Thursday, meeting in the VanWinkle grove for a basket luncheon and an afternoon of reading and talk. All report a delightful time.

Friends of Ruth Todd, who is teaching in Rockport, N. Y. will be interested to know that she is planning to go abroad this summer, sailing on June 25.

Dr. R. H. Cowley has sent a new address. He will be glad to hear from his friends at Pension Ta'lock, I Enderfer Strasse 4, Wien, Austria. He writes that he is doing the best work of his life.

Martha Sproule is attending commencement exercises at Kentucky Wesleyan at Winchester.

Viola Click spent Sunday at her home at Kerby Knob.

Mrs. Luella Maggard went to Leslie County last week to assist her sister, Miss Mary Hoskins, County Superintendent of schools in the examinations now being conducted.

YOU Wouldn't BELIEVE IT!

Polish a chair or any other article of furniture with REFLECTO Furniture Polish, then look at it. You can hardly believe it is the same article. REFLECTO Furniture Polish is a good polish with a way of keeping the the furniture bright for a long time. Not a varnish, not a stain, but a natural wood polish.
Price 25c.

Porter Drug Company

INCORPORATED

Berea, Kentucky

Elizabeth Minnich of Richmond is visiting in town.

Beulah Young spent several days at her home last week near Richmond.

Mr. J. H. Arnold, Agricultural Expert from Washington, is in town studying conditions.

The college people living at Boone Tavern gave a pleasant reception Tuesday night for the other members of the Convocation.

Miss Merrow was confined for several days last week.

Misses Welch and Raymond will leave Thursday morning for the East. They plan to sail for Europe early in June.

Miss Ethel Todd is expected home for the summer Saturday.

The Priscilla Club held its annual picnic last Friday night. Bad weather drove the picnicers into the gym. In the Tabernacle, but did not in any way interfere with the fun. Over forty adults and twenty children were present. After a most delicious supper served by the members of the club, games were indulged in and greatly enjoyed.

Mr. A. Whitaker, who moved here from Letcher County last fall, is planning to return there.

The case of Grover C. Fish, for the killing of Samuel E. Welch, Jr., was not tried in Richmond as set, a change of venue having been granted on motion of the Commonwealth, which claimed that a fair trial could not be held in Madison County. An appeal from the grant of a change of venue has been made. Judge Benton gave the defense the choice of a trial in Jessamine and Clark counties, but the lawyer objected on the ground that the Commonwealth's attorney had lived in both places and would have an unfair advantage. The tangle is far from straightened out as we go to press.

STORE FOR RENT:—Good location—Speak or write to W. F. Kidd.

Mrs. L. A. Davis and Mrs. Charles Hanson are in Frankfort as delegates of the Priscilla Club to the State Federation of Womans Clubs.

Best Line of Canned Goods in Berea

All First Class Staple and Fancy Groceries

Phone 108 **WALTER ENGLE** Berea, Ky.

BEREA AND PATRIOTISM

The Kentucky State Encampment of the G. A. R. and affiliated associations was held at Central City, the 18 and 19th inst. Capt. James West G. A. R. Post was represented by Prof. L. V. Dodge and Mr. Schuyler Browning and the Relief Corps by Mrs. Mary H. Dodge and Mrs. Clara Hook. The new Department Commander, Col. S. D. VanPelt, of Danville appointed Prof. Dodge as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General with headquarters at Berea. Mrs. Dodge was elected State President of the Woman's Relief Corps, over the Louisville candidate. She appointed Mrs. Hook as the State Secretary. So the official printing for both organizations, for the coming year is likely to be done at The Citizen office.

A great camp fire was held in the Central City opera house, Wednesday night with a singing room at a premium. Recitations and music in abundance and of high quality were furnished by the citizens. There was a fine Welcome address by Judge J. K. Freeman, Jr., and other addresses by Col. Brown of the Department of Tennessee. The Commander-in-chief who is Ex-Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, and Mrs. Berry of Iowa, the National W. R. C. President. By request of Mr. Van Sant, Prof. Dodge closed the program with a 15 minute speech which held the attention of every ear.

THE MEMORIAL SEASON

On Saturday, May 28th at 10:00 a. m. there will be an important meeting of Capt. James West post to act upon cases of delinquent members and perfect arrangements for the annual Memorial.

On Sunday, the 29th at 11:00 a. m. in the College Chapel, Prof. J. W. Dinmore will give the Memorial sermon. All old soldiers are requested to meet at the Union Church at 10 a. m. with Memorial badges, to proceed in a body to the chapel.

Monday, May 30th, is the crowning day. At 9:30 a. m. a fine program of music, readings, orations tableaux, marching, etc., will be rendered at the chapel by the College. At 10:45 the grand march to the cemetery begins. All requested to form in line. Impressive ceremonies there. Picknickers will find plain coffee free in the college park. At 1:30 p. m. the annual Memorial address will be delivered by Prof. LeVant Dodge, late Department Commander. Other exercises will be given including the best that the band can furnish. It is hoped to put this Memorial occasion a grade higher than those of the previous years. Come one, Come all.
Com. of Arrangements.

FIELD DAY PLANS

Almost every boy in Berea is pretty good at some kind of sport. The new games of baseball and football have a few followers, but the good old-fashioned trials of strength and skill are shared by almost every one here. If there is any fellow that cannot jump a little, and run pretty well, and put the shot some, he has kept hidden. Those were the tests our great-grandfathers indulged in—Washington's mark in the broad jump is still a matter of record—and Berea has the finest lot of jumpers in the state.

GO TO

W.J. Tatum's
FOR
Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - - Kentucky

Field day is the time when these trials are held. There is hardly a boy in school that could not do fairly well—it is every one's day—the fun is not confined to a team of nine or eleven men. What is more, the fellows that have made records are handicapped, so that every one will have an equal chance. The entry list is heavy, and we are all looking for the men that will form the State Championship team next year. The sport was put off till Friday because of the wet grounds, but then you will want to see it. Don't forget that the contests begin at nine o'clock.

COMBINATION SALE

On Sat. May 28th and Sat. June 4, 1910 at 2 p. m. we will hold a combination sale at the corner of Center and Main Streets in Berea, Ky., to sell anything the people have there to sell.
W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.

The Complete Angler.

The Little Carp—Mother, who's that coming along?
Mother Fish—Don't be frightened. That's the nice old gentleman who brings us something to eat at the end of a string every morning.—Pele Mele.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

All persons who want ice, in the hot weather now at hand, should phone to G. D. Holliday and Co. Ice will be delivered to the refrigerator, in quantities of over 25 pounds, at 60 cents a hundred pounds. For smaller quantities, the amount will be left at the gate. G. D. Holliday, Phone 169.

Shifting the Responsibility.

A youthful versifier sought the judgment of a well-known critic.
"Sir," said the poet, indignantly, when the expert had advised him to burn his lines, "poets are born, not made!"
"Young man," rejoined the critic, smiling, "do not try to shift the blame on to your parents!"

FOR SALE

A six room house with lot on Railroad Street, in Berea. Also a 28 passenger Merry-go-round, in perfect order. Has been run only a part of two seasons, has a good 2 1/2 horse power gasoline engine and good organ, which plays ten different tunes; has taken in as high as \$200 a day. Can be hauled over any road in two loads with a two horse wagon. My reason for selling is that I want to buy a larger one. Would trade for a good team of horses or mules.
H. K. Richardson, Berea, Ky.

The Finest Store Service in Berea

doesn't count for much if it isn't backed up by

Right Goods

We believe that we have both. We are not afraid of daylight. We can not give the public anything that is too good. We want our customers to have the best of everything. And in spite of all this our prices are never higher than those quoted by other merchants, and oftentimes they are very much lower.

We are at your service. Come and see our goods.

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

The very prettiest in lawn for dresses 10cts. per yard. Mercerized white Jacquards 10 to 25 cts. per yard. It will pay you to call and see them at

MRS. EARLY'S

50 Per Cent Better

"I have used less than one bottle of Cardui," writes Mrs. Gertrude Ward, of Rushville, Neb., "and am feeling fifty per cent better than when I began taking it."

"Before taking Cardui, I had suffered with female trouble, for eight years. My greatest trouble was irregularity. I also suffered with severe pains, every month, but now I am greatly improved and will recommend Cardui to all my suffering friends."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

The rare medicinal herbs of Cardui are imported by the manufacturers direct from Europe and are not to be found in any other medicine.

These ingredients are what give Cardui its superiority, as a female medicine and tonic, over any other medicine. For over 50 years Cardui has been the favorite woman's medicine. The ladies like it, because it is so easy to take, so gentle, so safe, so reliable in its results, and they have faith in its curative tonic powers, because of the thousands of other ladies it has helped. Try it today.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

rible to men like Aldrich who have been running things their own way for years.

Meanwhile Taft is, as I said, getting rambunctious. He called the leading Stand-pat senators the other day and gave them a lecture. When they came out they announced that he wanted to consult with them about legislation in the Senate, but from all evidence it was more like the consultation which some of us can remember when we met our fathers and a shingle out behind the barn. It hurt. Those present were not very free in telling just what form the consultation took, but it seems that the President told the senators a few things about the promises they had made to the country and to him. Anyway, the Senators are once more (this is the fourth time) determined to put the President's programme thru.

The Insurgent Senators were not included in the conference. The Stand-paters declared at first that the President did not trust the Insurgents, and used some hard language regarding them. Pres. Taft took occasion to deny that he had said anything reflecting on the Insurgents. The fact is that he knew that they would do what was right, without being "conferred" with, and that all the conferences on earth wouldn't make them stand for any crooked work. This was just one more Stand-pat lie. I have lost count by this time.

The annual howl about the growth of the U. S. Navy took place in the Senate this week. Hale, Clay and Gallinger predicted that the country was going to the everlasting dogs because we are fixing to spend about \$140,000,000 on the navy this year. As a matter of fact, let me remind you that our navy is the insurance which we carry to keep us safe from foreign interference. So long as other nations have big navies and feel like a scrap, our only safety lies in protecting our property as we would against fire or our families against want at our deaths. The average fire insurance in this country is about 3 per cent of the value of the property. The total cost of building and keeping up the U. S. Navy is about 0.08 percent of the value of the property—the whole worth of this great country—which that navy protects. Not a very big tax, is it?

We point with pride to the fact

that the Ballinger mess is about over with. The last of the witnesses have been heard, and the lawyers have been arguing the question of what has been proved. Strangely enough, Ballinger's lawyer claims that nothing has been proved, and Pinchot's lawyer claims that everything has been proved. We stand by our prediction of the result made last week—and wish to state that the one thing definitely proved is that the whole U. S. is mighty tired of Achilles Ballinger and his gang, and that the sooner he gets under cover the better we will all be pleased.

The Insurgents got something of a jolt this week in the returns from Ohio. The Republican party there chose candidates for Congress, and only two of the Stand-paters lost their nominations to Insurgents. The latter had hoped for better luck. The Democrats claim that the reason more people did not vote against the Republican Regulars is because they were afraid that the Dick-Cox machine would beat them anyhow, and they want to be free to vote for an independent or Democrat when real election time comes. We shall see.

The Hon. Champ Clark on Saturday morning delivered the annual "key-note" speech for the Democrats. This is the first time that Mr. Clark has performed this function. John Sharp Williams having been the Democratic leader for years. Mr. Williams' "key-note" speech for the Democrats. This is the key to popular approval, and it is to be feared that Clark will fare no better. The key-note was largely concerned with the tariff. Considering how many Democrats voted with Aldrich on raising certain schedules, the tariff will be a very hard issue to fool the voters on this time. But maybe the Democrats will try it.

President Taft has disposed of the last important Kentucky offices. Bradley gets two and Edwards two. J. M. Sharp, of Williamsburg, will be appointed District Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, with Sawyer Smith as assistant. H. Clay Howard of Paris will get a \$10,000 diplomatic appointment, and George W. Long will be appointed Marshal at Louisville.

LIBERAL REWARD

Strayed or stolen on Wednesday night April 13 from my place, West Union one yearling sorrel horse colt with white streak in forehead, and two white feet any one giving information leading to the recovery of same will receive liberal reward.

Mrs. L. C. Duncan, Berea, Ky.

With Shining Eyes and Watering Mouths

the children wait for you to cut the cake you have made with CREAM OF WHEAT FLOUR. Don't fear their anticipations of something extra fine will not be realized. Use of Cream of Wheat flour insures a perfectly delicious cake if the other ingredients are as good. Order a sack as an aid to fine cake making. You'll find it just splendid.



BEREA ROLLER MILLS

ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Back of Fish Bldg.

Berea, Ky.

MRS. FROST WRITES

(Continued from first page)

ers from a long distance, and because you wish to impart to us what you believe to be good and true, we do not wish to molest you, nor do we hinder you from joining all whom you can to the faith of your religion."

Accordingly the missionaries crossed the river, entered the town of Canterbury, then went on up the hillside outside the town to Queen Bertha's little church where they held a service. Finally one June day the queen had the joy of seeing her husband baptized and of hearing him declare that the Christian religion should be the religion of his kingdom.

Thus, Christianity came to England, and as we sat by the little church on the very spot where St. Augustine preached to King Ethelbert and looked away to the spires of the great cathedral and thought of how this religion had spread over England, and how a thousand years later it was carried to our own land by the Pilgrim Fathers, I felt a personal gratitude to St. Augustine the heroic missionary, to Queen Bertha who prepared the way for him, and to King Ethelbert for his hospitable welcome to the new religion.

But back of it all was a deeper gratitude to the great Pope who had sent Augustine. Earnest Protestants are not inclined to dwell on the virtues of popes but as Dean Stanley remarks: "We must give even a Pope his due," and all people of the English race owe a special debt of gratitude to Pope Gregory the Great.

As a young man, he was big hearted. He helped everyone within his reach. He gave a dinner to a dozen beggars every day, and in Rome now they show you the table he spread for them. Once, when he heard of a man in Rome who had saved to death, he set a heavy punishment upon himself, because he felt it a personal disgrace that a man in his own city should have starved to death. He felt such compassion for some of the noble Roman Emperors who had died without hearing Christ that he used to pray that in some way even yet God would give them a chance to know him.

One day he walked with a friend down to the market place to see a load of merchandise and slaves that had just landed. Dean Stanley in describing this slave market, makes the comment that no such scene can now be witnessed in the civilized world except in the Southern States of America. I think the publishers of the book ought to add a foot note to the effect that America is no longer a laggard in the civilized procession.

But to return to Gregory. He had for years used his influence against the slave trade and had urged the church at Rome to sell valuable jewels for the release of captives; so when he came to the market and saw the slaves from all parts of the world, it is no wonder that his feelings were touched. But when he came to three boys with beautiful rosy cheeks and blue eyes and flaxen curls, he heaved a deep sigh. He asked the Jewish slave trader about them, and he told Gregory that the boys came from an island far away where all the people looked like that. He said they are called Angles. Gregory said to his friend: "They ought to be called Angels instead of Angles." He resolved to go at once to the island carrying the religion that should make the people angels indeed.

He got permission from the Pope and set out. But when the people of Rome heard that the man whom they loved so much had left the city, they made such an uproar that the Pope was compelled to send after him. The messenger overtook him on the third day, and he bowed to the order of the Pope. But he never forgot those slave boys, and when he himself, became Pope he sent Augustine to carry out his long cherished purpose.

It is strange to the thought of an Anglo Saxon of today that any of his forefathers were ever in a slave market, and that a good man's pity for those slaves resulted in bringing our race its religion and lifting it out of barbarism.

The town of Canterbury looks much as it did in the middle ages, with its quaint narrow streets and its projecting houses nodding to each other across the streets. We stopped in a house that was built in 1634 and in the evening as we read the Canterbury Tales, we could imagine ourselves to be the ancient pilgrims making a pilgrimage to Becket's shrine.

Finally, we took an early train to London, and soon looming up thru the smoke, we saw the Tower of London, the dome of St. Paul's cathedral and towers of the houses of Parliament.

But the events which have transpired since we reached this great city, I must write you next week.

Sincerely your friend,

Ellen Frost.

They Dodge the Labor.

Fewer people would have axes to grind if they had to furnish the motive power to revolve the grindstone.

ERNEST ARCHER DEAD

Popular Student and Athlete Dies Suddenly—Memorial Services Held in His Honor in the Chapel—Resolutions of Respect from His Fellow Students—Poetic Tribute.

One of the greatest shocks the College has sustained in a long time occurred last week with the sudden illness and death of Ernest Archer.

Up till Tuesday morning Mr. Archer had appeared to be in his usual vigorous state of health, attending to his school duties, leading in athletic sports.

Tuesday morning he was slightly ill, growing worse as the day advanced. As it appeared to be a case of disordered stomach his brother and friends were not seriously alarmed. About ten o'clock he complained of being in a chill. His brother covered him up well and watched him until he seemed comfortable and then retired. Toward midnight he was heard moaning and Blazer hurried to his side to find him unconscious. He was carried to the hospital where Dr. Davis and the nurses did all in their power to restore him to consciousness but in vain. At noon Wednesday Dr. Gibson and two other physicians came over from Richmond. After a thorough examination it was found to be a case of meningitis. Mr. Archer was a very powerful young man and it was hoped his extraordinary vigor would enable him to pull thru but it was too late. At eight o'clock Thursday morning he passed away, never recovering consciousness. The cause of the disease could not be determined.

His father had been summoned from his home in Beals, W. Va., but did not arrive in time to see his son alive. Friday morning the body was taken home for interment, accompanied by the sorrowing father and brother.

Thursday afternoon memorial services were held in the chapel, the entire body of students and most of the teachers attending. The graduating class of the Normal Department of which Ernest was an honored member, the football team of which he was captain, and his society, Alpha Zeta, attended the bereaved father and brother. Floral tributes were presented by his class and by the Alpha Zeta society.

The service was most impressive. After scripture reading by Regent Ellis, prayer by the Rev. Howard Hudson and singing by the quartette the following persons spoke of the life and work of the deceased. Marshal Vaughn representing the Alpha Zeta society told of his loyalty and devotion to the society and to the school and spoke of the close personal friendship he had enjoyed with Ernest. Mr. Street for the Athletic Association paid a glowing tribute to his enthusiasm for sports and the absolute fairness for which he was always distinguished. Miss Robinson his Sunday School teacher, spoke of his manly, Christian character, his faithfulness to duty and the pleasure it afforded to have him in the class. His Dean, Prof. Dinsmore, spoke of his steadfast devotion to his classwork, his cheerful and ready obedience. He said Ernest's chief characteristic was his constant endeavor to do right, to fulfill his whole duty and withal to please his teachers. Prof. Calfee referred to the great promise of this young life, so strong, so manly, so ambitious to be useful, that undoubtedly he would have achieved much for the world if his life could have been spared.

After the service many students and teachers gathered around the father and brother to offer condolence and to share their grief and loss.

Ernest and Blazer Archer had been students for several years, had won a high place in scholarship and in all the activities of the institution. By their manly conduct they had endeared themselves to all who knew them. Every one sympathizes with the father and brother but perhaps more with the grief stricken mother who on account of a recent accident was prevented from having seen to the side of her dying son. The entire school feels the loss of this promising student and shares in the grief of the stricken family.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Through the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, the football team of Berea College has cause to sorrow over the recent death of its Captain for 1910, Ernest A. Archer.

Be it Resolved by the football team that these resolutions of respect be published in The Citizen in order that his friends may know of the deep sorrow of the team of which he was to be captain next year.

Signed,
M. E. Vaughn, Mgr., 1909.
C. C. Flanery, Capt., 1909.

Whereas: Death again has been in our midst and removed from us our worthy brother Ernest Archer, be it

Resolved: That we, the members of Alpha Zeta Literary Society extend

INTENSIVE FARMING

Timely Articles on Mountain Farming—Science for the Fathers

Conducted By F. O. CLARK.

Rotation for the Kentucky Farmer

Why not grow tobacco and corn all the time? We seem to think that there is more money in these crops than in any others. The reason is that corn and tobacco will not grow well on the same piece of ground many times in succession. Experience proves that a change in crops is necessary. But the great question is, What changes should we make?

The term "Rotation" has been applied to a series of crops that bring the best results, and at the same time make possible the farming of the same piece of land for hundreds of years. Let us now get at the principle upon which rotation is based.

We find that there are about ten important food elements that a plant uses and only three of these are scarce and costly. Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. When we buy fertilizers, nitrogen costs about 16 cents a pound, and the other two 5 and 6 cents. Corn and tobacco use a large amount of nitrogen, much of the other two costly elements and only a very little of the other free elements that come from the air and water. These three elements are costly because they naturally come from the soil.

As it is the soil wears out, and not the air and water, the great problem is how to economize in the elements that come from the soil.

A certain kind of plan is known as legumes, have the power of taking nitrogen (the most costly element) out of the air and putting it into the soil. Red clover, Crimson clover, Alfalfa, Soy beans, Cow peas and

to the bereaved family our tenderest sympathy.

Resolved: That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Society, published in The Citizen and a copy sent to the family.

R. B. Patin,
J. R. Warrington,
Committee.

Our Classmate—Ernest Archer

O, classmate, dear classmate, thy fitful life is done,
Thy ship has weathered every rack, thy last reward is won,
Thy port is near, the bells sweet cheer, the angels all are singing,
To greet thy spirit, coming home, its last reward a-claiming,
But O, so sad among our class,
The news was quickly spread,
That in our midst our classmate lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O, Classmate, dear classmate, rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you are banners flung—for you our football calls,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths for you your friends are mourning,
For you they call, the A. Z. boys, their eager faces turning;
Here thy brother, thy dear father, Beside thy parrow bed,
O, if 'twere a dream that so quick, You've fallen cold and dead.

Our classmate does not answer his lips are pale and still,
He does not know we're mourning, he has no pulse nor will,
His ship has anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip his victor ship comes in with object won;
Exult O shores, and ring O bells, But we with mournful tread,
Now pass the bier our classmate lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

James Richard Randall.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

to safe places before the fire got serious.

SUGAR TRUST TRIAL:—The trial of the men "higher up" in the Sugar Trust has begun in New York, and the first move of the government has nearly thrown the defense into a panic. Oliver Spitzer, who was convicted some time ago, has suddenly confessed, and been pardoned by the President, so that he can testify against the other members of the corporation who were really responsible. His testimony is very damaging.

SEVENTEEN DROWN:—Seventeen men were drowned on Monday when two big boats on Lake Huron collided in a fog.

EASTERN KENTUCKY

(Continued from last week)

returned to Kentucky.—Mr. Bert Ramsey has moved his saw mill to Mr. Jason Williams' place and is now sawing his timber.—W. A. Johnson, Sam Kelley, Minnie Lake and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lake accompanied the excursion party to Frankfort and Louisville.—Several from this place attended the Memorial services at Pilot Knob last Sunday.—There will

Veatch are examples of legumes. Now if we follow corn with a legume it will put back in the soil a large part of the nitrogen that the corn has removed. As a tub will hold no more water than the height of the shortest straw permits, so a shortage in one element limits the value of the other two. All plants require some of each of the three elements and if all of one is removed the other two are of little value.

By raising legumes, plowing under green crops, adding manure and a small amount of phosphorus and potassium fertilizers we can make possible the farming of the same piece of land for hundreds of years. Because of our long growing season and short winter we can grow our green crops for plowing under in the winter and at the same time keep the soil from washing. Every farmer should work out a rotation that suits his conditions. The following is a good one. First year corn followed by wheat. Second year, seed the wheat to clover and mixed grasses. Cut grass for about two seasons and then plow under a small crop of grass to be followed by corn. Do not grow corn or tobacco more often than three or four years apart.

Never buy a complete fertilizer but grow legumes for the nitrogen and buy only Phosphorus and Potassium.

A legume will pay for itself, and you have the nitrogen free. Do you want something for nothing? Here is your chance. Oh no, I understand you are too honest, you had rather pay 16 cents a pound. I will take mine free.

be preaching at Silver Creek the first Sunday in June conducted by the Rev. Parsons.—Miss Ella E. Lake who is in school at Berea was in Richmond Friday and Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Burdette visited Mrs. John W. Johnson Sunday.—Mr. Bradley Lake was at Disputanta last week on business.—Miss Mary Burnell visited her grandmother Sunday.—Mrs. Jack Lake of Loam, Jackson County passed thru enroute to Berea to have some dental work done.—Mr. John Whitmore's family have the measles.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, May 23.—Farmers are behind with their work, very few being done planting corn on account of rain.—Mr. John Lunsford of this place is attending the examination at McKee this week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Linn a baby boy, May 14th. Baby is doing well but Mrs. Linn is very ill.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelley a boy.—Miss Minnie Harris and some of her friends of Berea visited Miss Pearl Young Sunday.—Mr. F. M. Jones baby who has been sick for a couple weeks is better.—Mr. T. H. Hill's horse got scared Saturday in Richmond and threw him from a wagon and broke his arm in two places.—The Rev. Lunsford is away from home this week.—Mr. F. M. Jones stuck a nail in his hand one day last week causing him great pain.—Miss Dora Benge was in Berea on business Saturday.—There will be Memorial services at the Disciples church next Sunday. We hope to have a large attendance.—Sunday school is progressing nicely with large attendance.

He Wouldn't Miss It.

Ivon and his baby sister were playing with some new marbles that were quite small. One marble disappeared and could not be found. The mother became alarmed, fearing baby had swallowed it. "Oh, well," said three-year-old Ivon, "there are enough left."—The Delineator.

COMET PLAYS TRICKS

Well what do you know about that comet? It is about gone by this time—will be barely visible by the end of the week. And how the big show fizzled out, comet and eclipse, and all. It would have been fine, only it wasn't. And now it's all over.

The first stunt of the sky-tramp came last week, when it passed across the face of the sun, and the Earth was exposed to go thru the tail. Just at the proper moment the comet cut loose from the tail, left it to the East of us, and went across the sun without any tail. Then it proceeded to grow a new one. So we never found out what would have happened if we had gone thru the tail. The comet fooled us.

It is expected that the old comet and the new tail have been where they were expected to be every night this week, but the clouds have hidden them. There was to be a great show when the full moon was eclipsed. This would have let the comet shine forth in all its splendor. But the clouds were there. Each day there has been a clear space which raised hopes of seeing the comet in the evening. Each evening the clouds have come back. So now we will have to wait for the next one.

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A bandit in Springfield, Mass., says that he committed his crimes because there was something the matter with his head. There generally is.

A Cincinnati man failed with liabilities of \$1,200,000 and assets of \$400. No Wall street financier would look upon such an accomplishment as that as a failure.

Some eastern New York farmers are selling their cows and replacing them with Angora goats. It might be asked if this is a case of butting in or buttin' 'em out.

A large majority of the schoolboys of this country are earnestly hoping something dreadful may happen to William Sidis of Boston because of his unsportsmanlike propensity to acquire knowledge.

Announcement comes from fashion sources that "women's hats are larger." Of course this is a matter on which man has no vote, and what he may say or think does not count. But really is it necessary?

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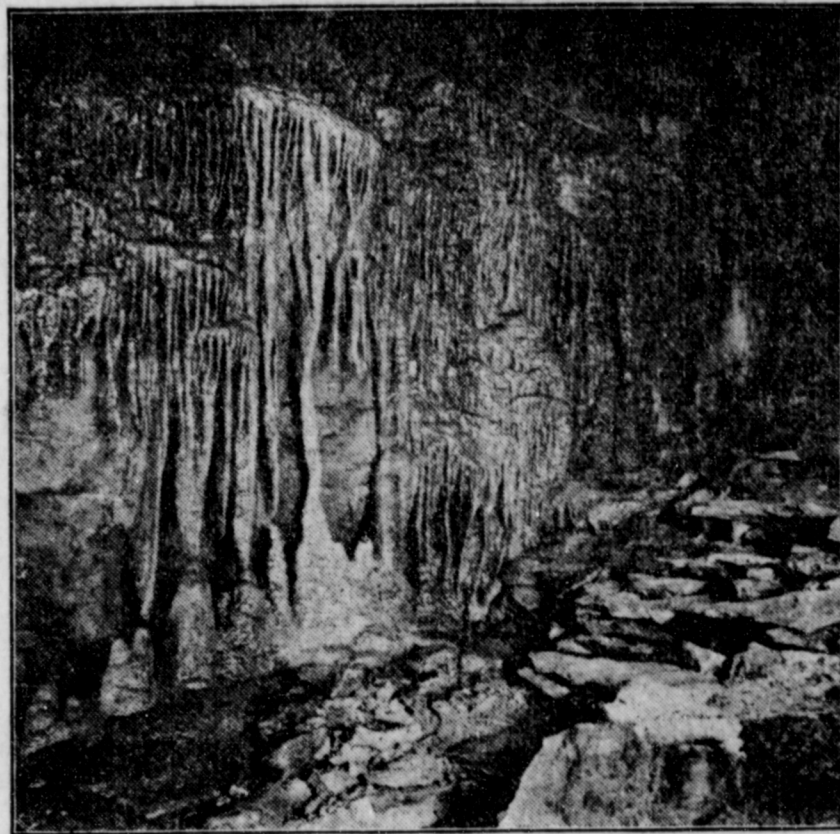
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MAMMOTH CAVE

The Greatest Subterranean Wonder in the World.

Since Discovery, in 1809, This Kentucky Cave Has Been the Mecca of Tourists and Scientists.



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Almost from the time of the discovery of the cave in 1809, by a hunter who pursued a wounded bear into the mouth of the great recess, the place has been the mecca of tourist and scientist. And in this day of easy travel the trip from Louisville to this marvelous labyrinth of tunnels is the merest incident. The cave is about ninety-five miles out from the metropolis of the commonwealth, and a delightful ride of scarce three and a half hours over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, supplemented by a few minutes' journey up a peculiar mountain railway from Glasgow Junction, places the tourist at Cave Hotel. The fingerprints of almost a century are left on this quaint hostelry that shelters the stranger during his stay in the cave region.

Wonders Are Encountered

By the visitor almost from the moment he steps on the picturesque, winding path leading from the hotel to the cave entrance. The path suddenly stops in a gully marked by a black hole at the bottom opening into the side of the mountain. If the visitor's arrival should happen on a hot afternoon or evening in August he will experience the delight of an instantaneous change from the torrid climate of something like 90 degrees to the pleasant air of an October afternoon. The current of air rushing from the mouth of the cave is responsible for this change. The atmospheric stream flows with force sufficient to at once dry the perspiration from the brow and momentarily chill the flesh. It is popularly described as the "breath" of the cave, the cool air constantly rushing out in summer and the heavy cold air continually flowing in the winter.

Through Narrow Gate.

Passing through the narrow gate that opens into the hallway of this marvelous and mystic mansion built by nature's master architect, water, the visitor has before him in the neighborhood of 200 miles of underground avenues, stately chambers, tortuous passages, stairways inclines, halls and domes. The regulation courses or "routes" mapped out by the guides are such that each moment brings with it its particular wonder.

First Stop At Rotunda.

The first stop is made at the Rotunda, a magnificent cavern whose limestone ceiling vaults some 50 feet above. Here are to be found the rude leaching vats, log pipes and frame work used by the early miners to secure the lime nitrate so important in the manufacture of saltpeter. The identical objects seen here played their silent but nevertheless effectual part in tiding the then infant nation over the perilous sea of 1812.

To the right of the Rotunda extends Audubon avenue, named after the great naturalist. This treasure laden passage leads to Olive's Bower, which contains the most beautiful stalactites to be found in the entire cave. Off to the left of the Rotunda one strikes the Main Cave, almost as wide as a city street and fully fifty feet high. Turning aside from the Main Cave for a moment before the Rotunda has been left many yards behind, the visitor may find himself walking through Gothic avenue, inspecting numerous grottoes and alcoves, examining the snow white eyeless crustaceans in the Cooling Tub, casting a pebble into the Lake of Purity and winding up at the old little waterfall and its attendant beauties in Annette's Dome.

The way is retraced and on again entering the Main Cave the guide

leads his guests directly to one of the most remarkable sights in the cave, the Giant's Coffin. This is a colossal rock of limestone formation, plucked in some prehistoric moment from the wall of the cavern and set down at the side of the pathway. The huge rock is estimated to weigh 2,000 tons, is 45 feet long, varies from 12 to 15 feet in width, and has an almost uniform height of 18 feet. It is appropriately named from its remarkable resemblance to an enormous burial casket.

A little further on the Acute Angle is reached, where the avenue turns with a suddenness seldom witnessed on a surface stream of water—for it is supposed that this is the river bed of a former underground torrent—and then the visitor pauses at the famous Star Chamber, a name nearly as common as that of Mammoth Cave itself. Here truly is a sight of a lifetime. Probably nowhere else in the world will the tourist be able to secure so thorough an impression of the meaning of an utter absence of light. The peculiar, flickering little cave lamps have in a measure penetrated the shadows, but in the Star Chamber the guest is to be treated to a new sensation.

Left in Spacious Hall.

The guide collects all lamps and retraces his steps, leaving his guests alone in a spacious hall with a high, flat ceiling. He soon loses himself to view and the dim reflection of the lamps he carries is to be seen on the ceiling. In this faint light far overhead the spots or "Stars" of a thousand gypsum crystals stand out against a background of manganese dioxide, giving an excellent imitation of a portion of the "Milky Way" seen in the inky blackness of a misty sky.

And then the guide shouts a warning to his guests, the receding footsteps of the pilot in this sea of darkness are again heard, and, presto!—all light is gone. The senses of the visitor are

appalled by the terrifying intensity of the indescribable blackness and he is left in hopelessness and awe until the guide makes his welcome reappearance. Brief cave description will have accomplished its purpose in the mind of the reader if it persuades him to make a personal inspection of these ever-recurring wonders. There are five tiers or "stories" to Mammoth Cave, and when the lowest is reached and all is in readiness for an embarkation on the wonderful Echo River, the visitor is about 270 feet beneath the surface of the earth.

River's Source in Darkness.

This stream, located amid such weird surroundings, is navigable to the three rude boats that ply its surface during the dry season for a distance of something over half a mile. The "river" has its source in darkness and empties into the black unknown. The well-nigh acoustic properties of the walls rising out of and arching Echo River have been often described. In places the smooth arch draws down to within less than three feet of the surface of the water and the mariner must stoop in his seat. The "river" has a maximum width of forty or fifty feet, and its greatest depth is believed to be about thirty-five feet. The natural sounding-board formed by the solid rock twisted into hundreds of nooks and inlets returns the faintest noise or note into myriads of echoes. In the cool, dark waters are often found marvelous whitish fish and crawfish that Nature has kindly deprived of eyes because of their utter uselessness in such a place.

Mere mention can here be made of a few of the many other wonders shown by the guide on even the briefest cave journey. Mammoth Dome, about 150 feet from floor to vaulted room, is one of the striking glories of the cavern. Its almost perpendicular walls are relieved by gigantic columns rich in sculpture that the hand of man might imitate but not excel. Often these walls suggest that they might have served as models for the sculptors of the interiors of the ancient Egyptian pyramids.

The Bottomless Pit.

The Bottomless Pit is another glorious cavern which, despite its name, has been fathomed. This was first crossed where now there is a tiny bridge by the elder Bishop, guide and explorer, on a cedar sapling. The Cataraacts, the Bacon Chamber, Lover's Leap, Standing Rocks, the Arm Chair, the Cork Screw, the Bridal Altar—where half a dozen weddings have occurred—River Styx, Martha Washington's Statue, and a double score of other interesting features found in this land of darkness get their names from imaginations keenly descriptive, and are shown to the ordinary cave visitor.

And lastly, attention may be called to the Water Clock, that tells the time for the traveler as he is about to leave this region of sublimities. On the outward journey, when the Rotunda is not far ahead, at the guide's command there is a pause, a stillness follows, and presently is heard from up in the depths of a Stygian recess in the walls above a monotonous, slow, regular tick-tick, the never changing dropping of water from an unseen stalactite to a hidden pool many feet below, patiently telling off the centuries and simply but forcibly describing how the glories lately beheld have been created by the "hand" of water.

Colossal Cavern.

Colossal Cavern was discovered in 1895 by Robert Woodson, who was searching for a spring. It was first partially explored by a young man named Pike Chapman in the fall and winter of the same year and in the spring of 1896, since which time more of the cavern has been explored and a great amount of work done at the entrance—in the widening of several very narrow passages, the lowering of the floor in certain places where the space between the floor and the roof of the cave did not permit of an easy traveling, and the construction of roads. All of this work has now been



The winding path leading to the Cave.

completed and the trip through the cave can now be made without any great exertion in about six hours. As yet but few persons have seen the interior of the magnificent cavern, and it stands to-day practically the same as when first discovered. None of the beautiful rock formations have been destroyed by vandals or blackened by the smoke of oil lamps, which are not used here. In order to preserve the natural whiteness of the beautiful rock formation it was decided to use individual acetylene lamps, whose light is much more brilliant and powerful and which do not give off the disagreeable smell that arises from oil lamps. Originally several entrances existed to Colossal Cavern, but these were all closed by filling in the entrance with rock and earth and an entrance made at the extreme west end of the cavern. This was done for the reason that the natural entrances were very inconvenient and hard to reach, the surface land being very rough and hilly.

The entrance to Colossal Cavern is one and one-half miles from the entrance to Mammoth Cave and at the foot of a steep hill facing the west, and is the private property of the L. & N. Railway.

From the surface to the floor of the cave is two hundred and twelve feet, the descent being made down well constructed steps in the rock, the passage way averaging about three feet in width. From the foot of the steps the avenue in which we find ourselves, and which is the main avenue of the cave, extends for four miles in a southeasterly direction to the end of the cave. All the rock at this level is limestone, and after one's eyes have become accustomed to the darkness the remarkable shape of the rocks and marking in the walls and ceilings attracts the attention. There is possibly no known cavern where the action of the water and the force of eruption is as plainly seen as in Colossal Cavern and in certain localities farther on, particularly in Florence avenue the walls are richly decorated.

WILL INCREASE TAX.

That Supreme Court has Sustained Its Validity.

The announcement that the supreme court at Frankfort had sustained the rectifiers' tax placed on that kind of whisky at a special session under former Gov. Beckham's administration, was hailed with delight by whisky men in the capitol city, who predict the tax will be increased to five cents a gallon at the next session of the legislature. The tax of one-fourth cent a gallon brings \$50,000 into the state treasury.

The tax on rectified whisky was put on at a special session of the legislature which was held immediately following the regular session of 1906. There was a hard fight against the act, and a compromise was finally reached whereby the tax was placed at one and a quarter cents instead of one-half cent. The rectifiers announced that they would fight the case all through the courts, but they consented to pay the tax pending a settlement. If the decision had been against the state and in favor of the rectifiers the state would have had to refund the amount which has already been paid by the rectifiers, and it would have crippled the treasury greatly.

BUST OF LINCOLN.

Gift of Louisville Men to Be Placed in Kentucky Capitol.

A handsome bust of Abraham Lincoln, modeled by the same sculptor who made the Jefferson monument in front of the court house at Louisville, is to be placed in the new capitol at Frankfort. The bust is the gift of Ben S. Washer and other Louisville men. A letter from Mr. Washer was received by the governor offering to present the bust to the state if it would be given a good position in the new capitol. The governor placed the matter before the capitol commission, and they promptly accepted it. The bust is said to be an excellent likeness of the great president. It is mounted on a pedestal eight feet high

Jesus Walks On the Sea

Sunday School Lesson for June 5, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 14:22-36.

Memory verses, 28:27.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Then they that were in the ship came and worshiped him, saying, 'Of a truth thou art the Son of God.'"—Matt. 14:33.

TIME.—In the spring of A. D. 29, immediately after the last lesson.
PLACE.—The northern part of the Sea of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The Source of Christ's Power.—Vs. 22, 23. What was the effect upon the multitude of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes? "The feeding of the five thousand was the quietest and least imposing of Christ's miracles. It is safe to say that only a few of the people were aware of what was being done until it was over."—David James Burrell, D. D., LL. D.

The Imperiled Disciples and Christ's Good Cheer.—Vs. 24-27. Why did Christ, if his disciples were to be in so great danger, thrust them forth into it without himself? The danger was not apparent at first. "It was an easy crossing, and it was quite calm, and it was not far; they could see the other side. He separated himself from them with a purpose. He had many a lesson for them to learn. The night became unruly, and no small tempest lay upon them; their bearings were lost, and neither sail nor oar could serve them. Their thoughts must have pressed all and only in one direction—to the mountain-top where Jesus was!"—Rev. Armstrong Black.

When did Jesus come to them in their distress? "In the fourth watch of the night," between three and six o'clock in the morning.

Why did Christ come to them walking on the waves? He must go to them in that way, or not at all. Besides, he doubtless had a desire to lift the disciples' thought of him to a higher plane, and prepare them for the full recognition of his divinity. "The miracle of the feeding of the multitude had been a picture of the last supper, a prophecy of his death; and this miracle is a prophecy of his resurrection."—Rev. David Smith.

How did the apparition affect the disciples? They cried out in great terror, thinking it a ghost. "All at once, in the track that lay behind them, a figure appeared. As it passed onward over the water, seemingly upborne by the waves as they rose, not disappearing as they fell, but carried on as they rolled, the silvery moon laid upon the trembling waters the shadows of that form as it moved, long and dark, on their track. St. John uses an expression which shows us, in the pale light, those in the boat intently, fixedly, fearfully, gazing at the apparition as it moved still closer and closer."—Edersheim.

Why did Christ (Mark) make as if going straight by the disciples? "He would wish his disciples to recognize him. He would wish them to understand distinctly what he was doing, and what he had done, and what it was in his power to do. He would wish to pass onward by their side, and in their view, till it should be the very best moment to turn and give them relief."—Morison.

How did Christ reassure them when they cried out in fear? It must have been with a radiant smile that he said, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid."

The Half-Hearted Disciple and Christ's Rebuke.—Vs. 28-33. What disciple was first to answer Christ? Characteristically, Peter. And "the combination of doubt (if it be thou) with presumption (dost thou come on the water)" is peculiarly characteristic of Peter."—Edersheim.

What should this experience have done for Peter? "It should have made him more cautious afterward in his avowals, his too self-confident boastings, of what he would do and dare for his master."—John Foster.

How did Christ rebuke Peter as he saved him? It was a gentle rebuke, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

What was the effect of this miracle upon the disciples? They were amazed beyond measure, not only at the walking on the water, but at the immediate cessation of the storm as soon as they had taken Jesus on board.

Human Misery and Christ's Healing.—Vs. 34-36. Where did the boat land? With what seemed miraculous suddenness (John) the disciples made the rest of their journey across to the northwestern side of the lake, and came into the land of Gennesaret.

What happened immediately on Christ's arrival? "See how Jesus Christ goes to work again."—Joseph Parker. He was at once recognized as the marvelous healer, and the whole region was aroused to bring their sick within reach of his wonderful powers.

How did they expect the cures to be wrought? They were satisfied if they could get close enough in the crowd merely to touch his garment. Illustration. Prayer is something for every day, and not merely for emergencies. "I knew a man, a good man, who passed through a threatening experience in his business for two or three weeks; and he prayed more in that time than he had prayed for fifteen or twenty years. He confessed as much to me, and he regarded it as an honorable confession. That is not Christian prayer."—John Rhey Thompson, D. D. Christian prayer meets emergencies with the quiet confidence born of a long series of answered prayers and blessed communications all through the years.



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First Stop At Rotunda.

The first stop is made at the Rotunda, a magnificent cavern whose limestone ceiling vaults some 50 feet above. Here are to be found the rude leaching vats, log pipes and frame work used by the early miners to secure the lime nitrate so important in the manufacture of saltpeter. The identical objects seen here played their silent but nevertheless effectual part in tiding the then infant nation over the perilous sea of 1812.

To the right of the Rotunda extends Audubon avenue, named after the great naturalist. This treasure laden passage leads to Olive's Bower, which contains the most beautiful stalactites to be found in the entire cave. Off to the left of the Rotunda one strikes the Main Cave, almost as wide as a city street and fully fifty feet high. Turning aside from the Main Cave for a moment before the Rotunda has been left many yards behind, the visitor may find himself walking through Gothic avenue, inspecting numerous grottoes and alcoves, examining the snow white eyeless crustaceans in the Cooling Tub, casting a pebble into the Lake of Purity and winding up at the old little waterfall and its attendant beauties in Annette's Dome.

The way is retraced and on again, entering the Main Cave the guide

leads his guests directly to one of the most remarkable sights in the cave, the Giant's Coffin. This is a colossal rock of limestone formation, plucked in some prehistoric moment from the wall of the cavern and set down at the side of the pathway. The huge rock is estimated to weigh 2,000 tons, is 45 feet long, varies from 12 to 15 feet in width, and has an almost uniform height of 18 feet. It is appropriately named from its remarkable resemblance to an enormous burial casket.

A little further on the Acute Angle is reached, where the avenue turns with a suddenness seldom witnessed on a surface stream of water—for it is supposed that this is the river bed of a former underground torrent—and then the visitor pauses at the famous Star Chamber, a name nearly as common as that of Mammoth Cave itself. Here truly is a sight of a lifetime. Probably nowhere else in the world will the tourist be able to secure so thorough an impression of the meaning of an utter absence of light. The peculiar, flickering little cave lamps have in a measure penetrated the shadows, but in the Star Chamber the guest is to be treated to a new sensation.

Left in Spacious Hall.

The guide collects all lamps and retraces his steps, leaving his guests alone in a spacious hall with a high, flat ceiling. He soon loses himself to view and the dim reflection of the lamps he carries is to be seen on the ceiling. In this faint light far overhead the spots or "Stars" of a thousand gypsum crystals stand out against a background of manganese dioxide, giving an excellent imitation of a portion of the "Milky Way" seen in the inky blackness of a misty sky.

And then the guide shouts a warning to his guests, the receding footsteps of the pilot in this sea of darkness are again heard, and presto!—all light is gone. The senses of the visitor are

appalled by the terrifying intensity of the indescribable blackness and he is left in hopelessness and awe until the guide makes his welcome reappearance. Brief cave description will have accomplished its purpose in the mind of the reader if it persuades him to make a personal inspection of these ever-recurring wonders. There are five tiers or "stories" to Mammoth Cave, and when the lowest is reached and all is in readiness for an embarkation on the wonderful Echo River, the visitor is about 270 feet beneath the surface of the earth.

River's Source in Darkness.

This stream, located amid such weird surroundings, is navigable to the three rude boats that ply its surface during the dry season for a distance of something over half a mile. The "river" has its source in darkness and empties into the black unknown. The well-known acoustic properties of the walls rising out of and arching Echo River have been often described. In places the smooth arch draws down to within less than three feet of the surface of the water and the mariner must stoop in his seat. The "river" has a maximum width of forty or fifty feet, and its greatest depth is believed to be about thirty-five feet. The natural sounding-board formed by the solid rock twisted into hundreds of nooks and inlets returns the faintest noise or note into myriads of echoes. In the cool, dark waters are often found marvelous whitish fish and crawfish that Nature has kindly deprived of eyes because of their utter uselessness in such a place.

Mere mention can here be made of a few of the many other wonders shown by the guide on even the briefest cave journey. Mammoth-Dome, about 150 feet from floor to vaulted room, is one of the striking glories of the cavern. Its almost perpendicular walls are relieved by gigantic columns rich in sculpture that the hand of man might imitate but not excel. Often these walls suggest that they might have served as models for the sculptors of the interiors of the ancient Egyptian pyramids.

The Bottomless Pit.

The Bottomless Pit is another glorious cavern which, despite its name, has been fathomed. This was first crossed where now there is a tiny bridge by the elder Bishop, guide and explorer, on a cedar sapling. The Cataraacts, the Bacon Chamber, Lover's Leap, Standing Rocks, the Arm Chair, the Cork Screw, the Bridal Altar—where half a dozen weddings have occurred—River Styx, Martha Washington's Statue, and a double score of other interesting features found in this land of darkness get their names from imaginations keenly descriptive, and are shown to the ordinary cave visitor.

And lastly, attention may be called to the Water Clock, that tells the time for the traveler as he is about to leave this region of sublimities. On the outward journey, when the Rotunda is not far ahead, at the guide's command there is a pause, a stillness follows, and presently is heard from up in the depths of a Stygian recess in the walls above a monotonous, slow, regular tick-tick, the never changing dropping of water from an unseen stalactite to a hidden pool many feet below, patiently telling off the centuries and simply but forcibly describing how the glories lately beheld have been created by the "hand" of water.

Colossal Cavern.

Colossal Cavern was discovered in 1895 by Robert Woodson, who was searching for a spring. It was first partially explored by a young man named Pike Chapman in the fall and winter of the same year and in the spring of 1896, since which time more of the cavern has been explored and a great amount of work done at the entrance—in the widening of several very narrow passages, the lowering of the floor in certain places where the space between the floor and the roof of the cave did not permit of an easy traveling, and the construction of roads. All of this work has now been



The winding path leading to the Cave.

completed and the trip through the cave can now be made without any great exertion in about six hours. As yet but few persons have seen the interior of the magnificent cavern, and it stands to-day practically the same as when first discovered. None of the beautiful rock formations have been destroyed by vandals or blackened by the smoke of oil lamps, which are not used here. In order to preserve the natural whiteness of the beautiful rock formation it was decided to use individual acetylene lamps, whose light is much more brilliant and powerful and which do not give off the disagreeable smell that arises from oil lamps. Originally several entrances existed to Colossal Cavern, but these were all closed by filling in the entrance with rock and earth and an entrance made at the extreme west end of the cavern. This was done for the reason that the natural entrances were very inconvenient and hard to reach, the surface land being very rough and hilly.

The entrance to Colossal Cavern is one and one-half miles from the entrance to Mammoth Cave and at the foot of a steep hill facing the west, and is the private property of the L. & N. Railway.

From the surface to the floor of the cave is two hundred and twelve feet, the descent being made down well constructed steps in the rock, the passage way averaging about three feet in width. From the foot of the steps the avenue in which we find ourselves, and which is the main avenue of the cave, extends for four miles in a southeasterly direction to the end of the cave. All the rock at this level is limestone, and after one's eyes have become accustomed to the darkness the remarkable shape of the rocks and marking in the walls and ceilings attracts the attention. There is possibly no known cavern where the action of the water and the force of eruption is as plainly seen as in Colossal Cavern and in certain localities farther on, particularly in Florence avenue the walls are richly decorated.

WILL INCREASE TAX.

That Supreme Court Has Sustained Its Validity.

The announcement that the supreme court at Frankfort had sustained the rectifiers' tax placed on that kind of whisky at a special session under former Gov. Beckham's administration, was hailed with delight by whisky men in the capitol city, who predict the tax will be increased to five cents a gallon at the next session of the legislature. The tax of one-fourth cent a gallon brings \$50,000 into the state treasury.

The tax on rectified whisky was put on at a special session of the legislature which was held immediately following the regular session of 1906. There was a hard fight against the act, and a compromise was finally reached whereby the tax was placed at one and a quarter cents instead of one-half cent. The rectifiers announced that they would fight the case all through the courts, but they consented to pay the tax pending a settlement. If the decision had been against the state and in favor of the rectifiers the state would have had to refund the amount which has already been paid by the rectifiers, and it would have crippled the treasury greatly.

BUST OF LINCOLN.

Gift of Louisville Men to Be Placed in Kentucky Capitol.

A handsome bust of Abraham Lincoln, modeled by the same sculptor who made the Jefferson monument in front of the court house at Louisville, is to be placed in the new capitol at Frankfort. The bust is the gift of Ben S. Washer and other Louisville men. A letter from Mr. Washer was received by the governor offering to present the bust to the state if it would be given a good position in the new capitol. The governor placed the matter before the capitol commission, and they promptly accepted it. The bust is said to be an excellent likeness of the great president. It is mounted on a pedestal eight feet high

Jesus Walks On the Sea

Sunday School Lesson for June 5, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 14:22-36.
Memory verses, 25, 27.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Then they that were in the ship came and worshipped him, saying, 'Of a truth thou art the Son of God.'—Matt. 14:33.
TIME.—In the spring of A. D. 29, immediately after the last lesson.
PLACE.—The northern part of the Sea of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The Source of Christ's Power.—Vs. 22, 23. What was the effect upon the multitude of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes? "The feeding of the five thousand was the quietest and least imposing of Christ's miracles. It is safe to say that only a few of the people were aware of what was being done until it was over."—David James Burrell, D. D., LL. D.

The Imperiled Disciples and Christ's Good Cheer.—Vs. 24-27. Why did Christ, if his disciples were to be in so great danger, thrust them forth into it without himself? The danger was not apparent at first. "It was an easy crossing, and it was quite calm, and it was not far; they could see the other side. He separated himself from them with a purpose. He had many a lesson for them to learn. The night became unruly, and no small tempest lay upon them; their bearings were lost, and neither sail nor oar could serve them. Their thoughts must have pressed all and only in one direction—to the mountain-top where Jesus was!"—Rev. Armstrong Black.

When did Jesus come to them in their distress? "In the fourth watch of the night," between three and six o'clock in the morning.

Why did Christ come to them walking on the waves? He must go to them in that way, or not at all. Besides, he doubtless had a desire to lift the disciples' thought of him to a higher plane, and prepare them for the full recognition of his divinity. "The miracle of the feeding of the multitude had been a picture of the last supper, a prophecy of his death; and this miracle is a prophecy of his resurrection."—Rev. David Smith.

How did the apparition affect the disciples? They cried out in great terror, thinking it a ghost. "All at once, in the track that lay behind them, a figure appeared. As it passed onward over the water, seemingly upborne by the waves as they rose, not disappearing as they fell, but carried on as they rolled, the silvery moon laid upon the trembling waters the shadows of that form as it moved, long and dark, on their track. St. John uses an expression which shows us, in the pale light, those in the boat intently, fixedly, fearfully, gazing at the apparition as it moved still closer and closer."—Edersheim.

Why did Christ (Mark) make as if going straight by the disciples? "He would wish his disciples to recognize him. He would wish them to understand distinctly what he was doing, and what he had done, and what it was in his power to do. He would wish to pass onward by their side, and in their view, till it should be the very best moment to turn and give them relief."—Morison.

How did Christ reassure them when they cried out in fear? It must have been with a radiant smile that he said, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid."

The Half-Hearted Disciple and Christ's Rebuke.—Vs. 28-33. What disciple was first to answer Christ? Characteristically, Peter. And "the combination of doubt (if it be thou) with presumption (did me come on the water)" is peculiarly characteristic of Peter."—Edersheim.

What should this experience have done for Peter? "It should have made him more cautious afterward in his avowals, of too self-confident boastings, of what he would do and dare for his master."—John Foster.

How did Christ rebuke Peter as he saved him? It was a gentle rebuke, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

What was the effect of this miracle upon the disciples? They were amazed beyond measure, not only at the walking on the water, but at the immediate cessation of the storm as soon as they had taken Jesus on board.

Human Misery and Christ's Healing.—Vs. 34-36. Where did the boat land? With what seemed miraculous suddenness (John) the disciples made the rest of their journey across to the northwestern side of the lake, and came into the land of Gennesaret.

What happened immediately on Christ's arrival? "See how Jesus Christ goes to work again."—Joseph Parker. He was at once recognized as the marvelous healer, and the whole region was aroused to bring their sick within reach of his wonderful powers.

How did they expect the cures to be wrought? They were satisfied if they could get close enough in the crowd merely to touch his garment.

Illustration. Prayer is something for every day, and not merely for emergencies. "I knew a man, a good man, who passed through a threatening experience in his business for two or three weeks; and he prayed more in that time than he had prayed more in fifteen or twenty years. He confessed as much to me, and he regarded it as an honorable confession. That is not Christian prayer."—John Rhey Thompson, D. D. Christian prayer meets emergencies with the quiet confidence born of a long series of answered prayers and blessed communications all through the years.



THE MARBLE TEMPLE, MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY.
—Copyright by H. C. Ganter.

TRADE LETTER.

Security Market Is Not up to Expectations and Traders Assume Conservative Attitude.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The trade movement, taking the country as a whole, continues large. That there is in all the markets, and particularly in the security market, much disappointment that the extravagant expectations at the beginning of the year are not being fulfilled is beyond question, and this feeling results in a very conservative attitude on the part of both traders and consumers.

There is a feeling among some that conditions inseparable from a period of world-wide political and economic transition may be forcing some important readjustments, and the disposition is to wait for developments.

Sentiment in iron and steel is more optimistic as a result of a broader demand for finished products, accompanied by increased interest in pig iron. While improvement in the latter division is by no means marked, consumers show greater willingness to cover their requirements, inquiry being stimulated by the low prices quoted and most producers refuse to make further concessions.

New business has come forward most freely in the east. Conditions appear more favorable in finished steel lines now that the railroads and agricultural interest have resumed active buying of needed equipment. Good orders for rolling stock have been received, and while demand for rails is chiefly for small lots, the aggregate tonnage taken is of quite large volume.

The small measure of improvement in the demand for cotton goods and yarns is maintained and some small advances are being paid, but prices are still so unsatisfactory that curtailment of production is increasing in cloth and yarn.

Export business to the far east is dull, but the movement to Australia and Manila, of late has been fair. Light weight men's wear is being offered at low figures from first hand to reduce stocks. On the whole, the tone of the textile markets is better than a week ago.

Trade in footwear is very quiet and the lack of fresh business is more marked. It is not a question of price so much as a general feeling of conservatism pending more definite views regarding the future. There is some trading in leather, and occasional large sales are effected. The best feature of the market is the export demand.

Failures and Exports.

New York.—Bradstreet's weekly review says:

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 19 were 225, against 216 last week, 219 in the like week of 1909, 284 in 1908, 165 in 1907 and 170 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week ending May 19, which compares with 24 for last week and 25 in the corresponding week of last year.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 19 aggregated 2,918,065 bushels, against 2,933,538 bushels last week and 2,338,894 bushels this week last year. For the 46 weeks ending May 19 exports are 129,937,240 bushels, against 155,602,003 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 862,609 bushels, against 312,566 bushels last week and 114,696 bushels in 1909. For the 46 weeks ending May 19 corn exports are 26,673,679 bushels, against 28,830,926 bushels last year.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Louisville, May 22.—Total offerings last week were 1,419 hhds. Of this number 112 hhds. were burley and 1,307 dark. The burley sales were small, only 93 hhds, offered at auction. The quality and condition were fair; color was lacking. Low grades were a few bids higher; all other grades of red leaf and lugs were in good request at full quotations. A better demand existed for color grades at slightly higher prices. The sales of dark at auction were 291 hhds., principally air cured.

The market was firm for all desirable grades of old air-cured leaf. New air-cured leaf, suitable for the re-handling trade, was strong, manufacturing grades were in fair demand, while common air-cured leaf was irregular. Lugs and trash were fully as high as week previous.

LIVE STOCK.

Cincinnati, May 21.—Cattle—Shippers \$6.50a7.50, butcher steers, extra \$7a7.25, good to choice \$6.25a6.90, heifers, extra \$7a7.15, good to choice \$6.25a6.65, cows, extra \$6a6.10. Bulls—Bologna \$5.10a5.65, fat bulls \$5.60a6. Calves—Extra \$8.75, fair to good \$7a8.50. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$9.65a9.70, mixed packers \$9.60a9.70, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7.50a8.30, pigs (110 lbs. and less), \$8.75a9.70. Sheep—Extra \$5.50a5.60, good to choice \$5a5.40. Lambs—Extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.85a7.15.

GRAIN MARKET.

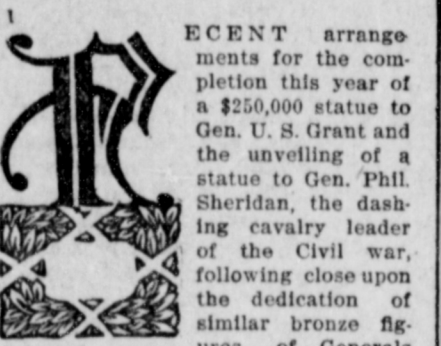
Cincinnati, May 21.—Flour—Winter patent \$5a5.50, spring patent \$5.50a5.50, do fancy \$4.80a5.15, do family \$4.40a4.55. Rye—Northwestern blended \$4.30a4.40, do city pure \$4.55a4.75, city blended \$4.00a4.50. Wheat—No. 2 \$1.15a1.18, No. 3 red \$1a1.10. Corn—No. 2 white \$0.71a0.80, No. 2 yellow \$0.71a0.74, No. 4 mixed \$0.60a0.70, Ear corn—White \$0.60a0.65, yellow \$0.60a0.65, mixed \$0.60a0.65. Oats—No. 2 white \$0.45a0.50, standard white \$0.44a0.45, No. 4 white \$0.44a0.45, No. 2 mixed \$0.44a0.45. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50a18.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50a17, No. 1 clover \$15.50a16.

Statues of War-time Heroes

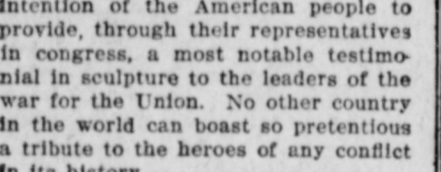
by WALDON FAWCETT



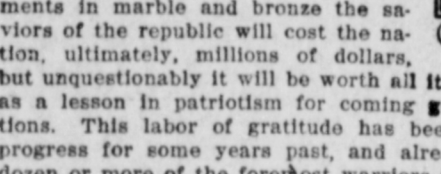
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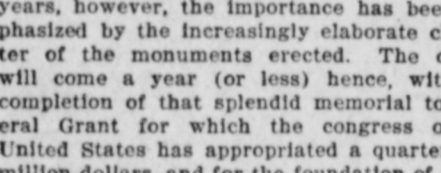
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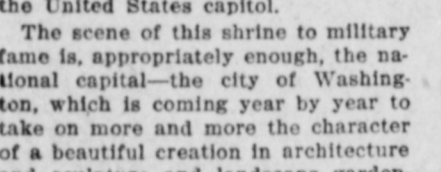
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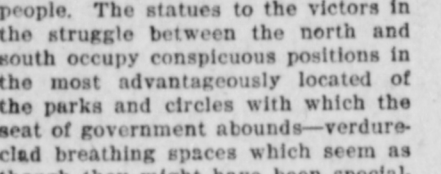
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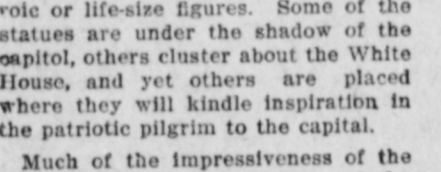
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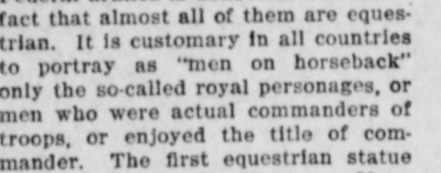
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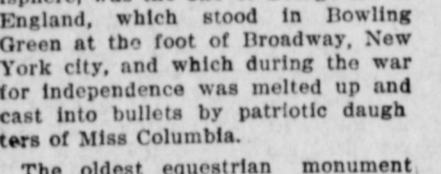
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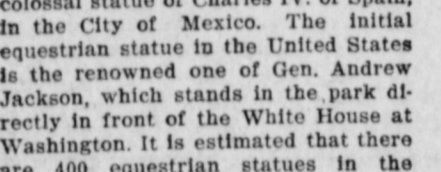
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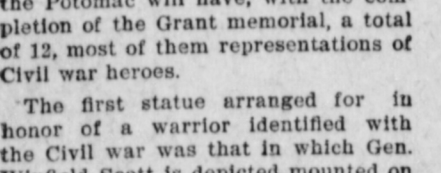
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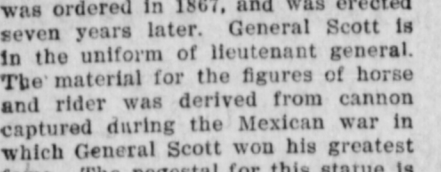
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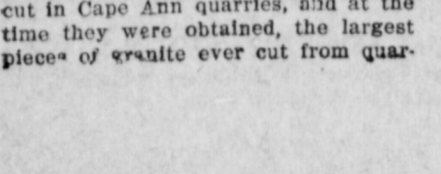
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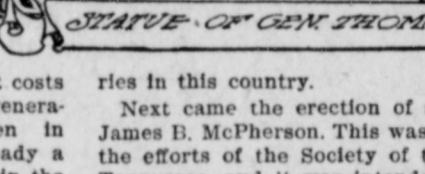
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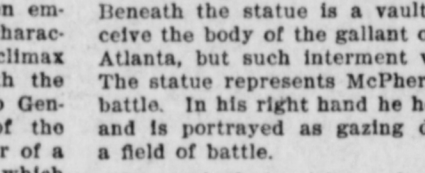
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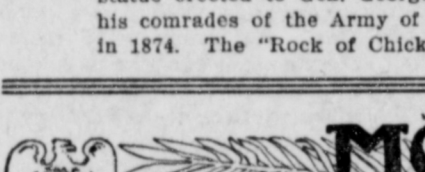
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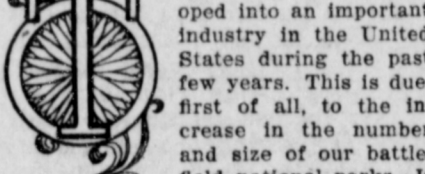
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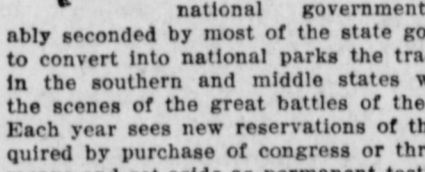
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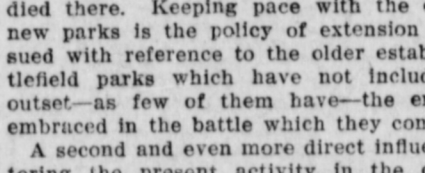
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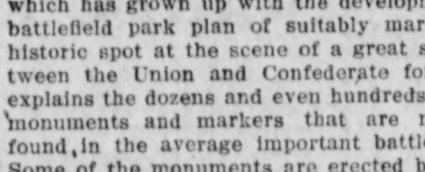
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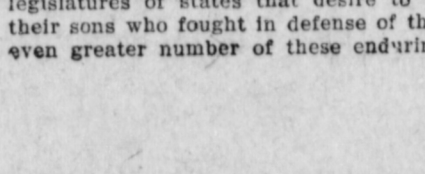
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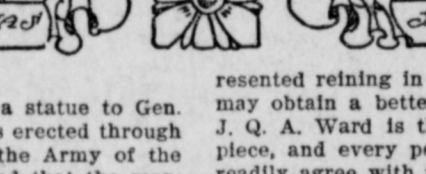
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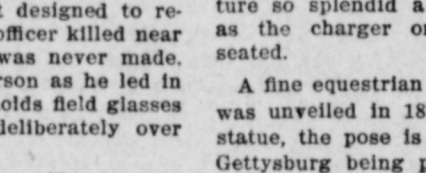
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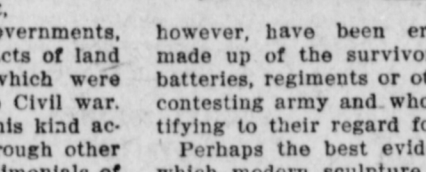
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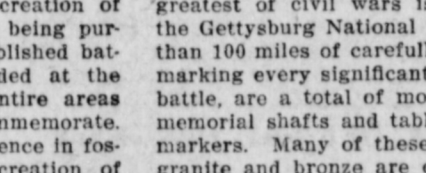
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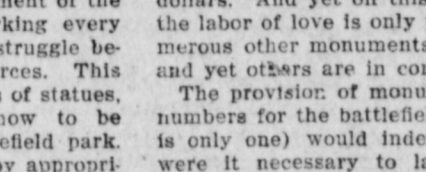
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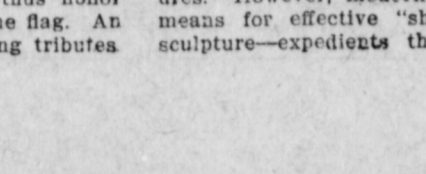
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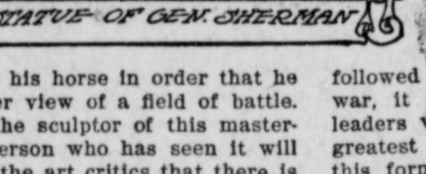
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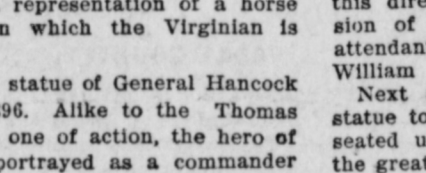
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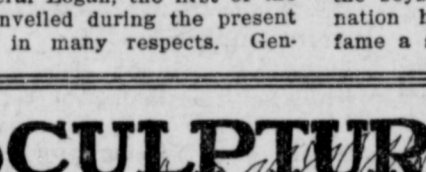
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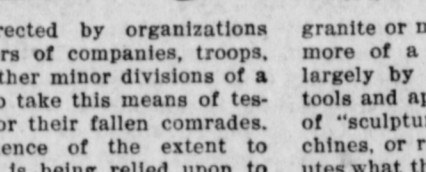
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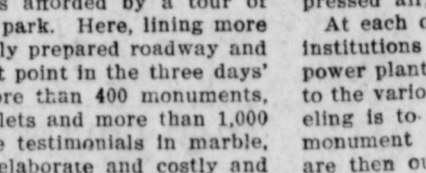
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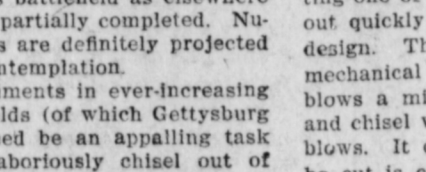
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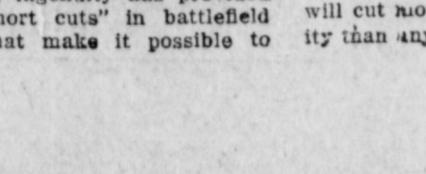
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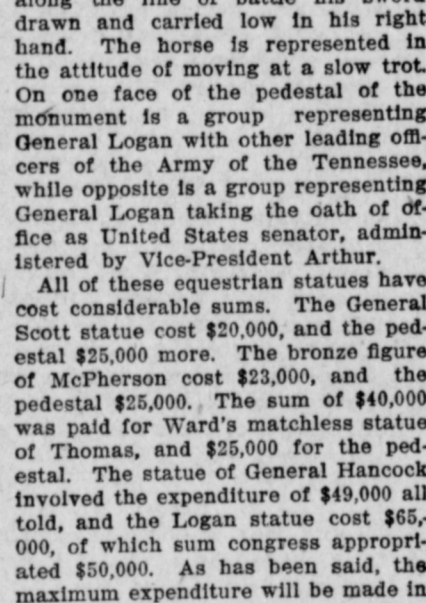
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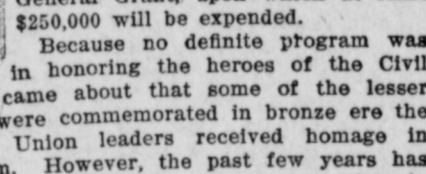
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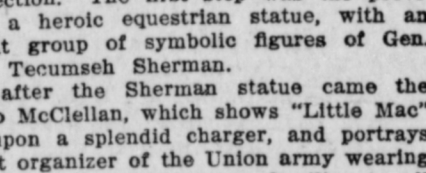
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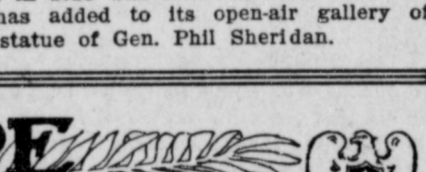
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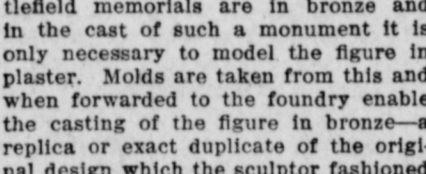
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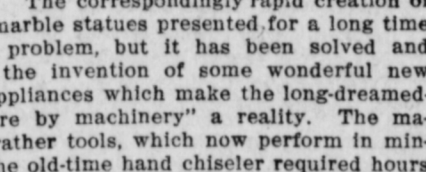
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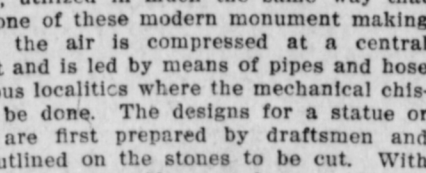
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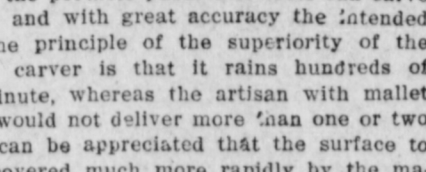
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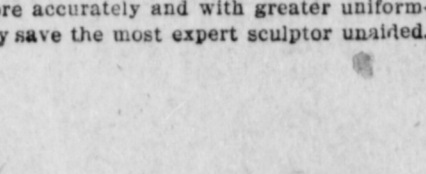
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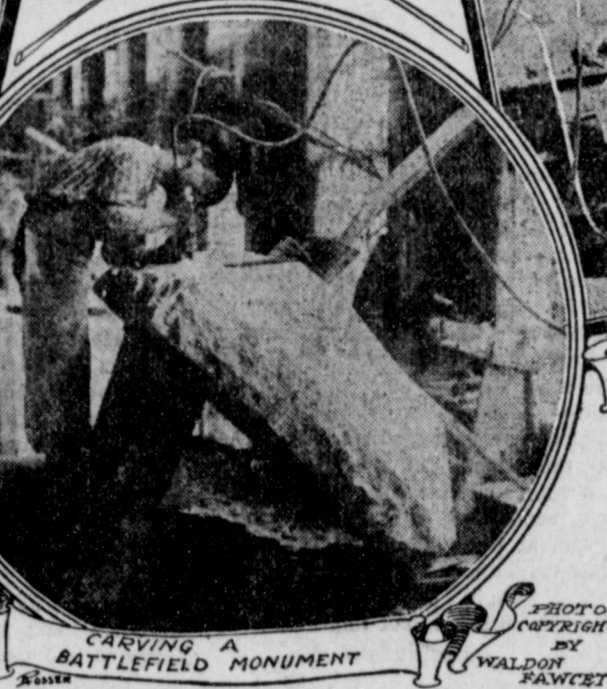
STATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN

MODERN SCULPTURE FOR OUR BATTLEFIELDS

BY WALDON FAWCETT



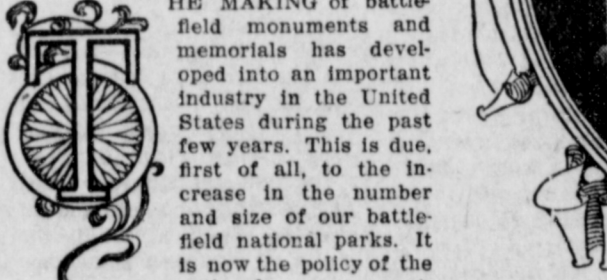
DESIGNING THE NATION'S BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS



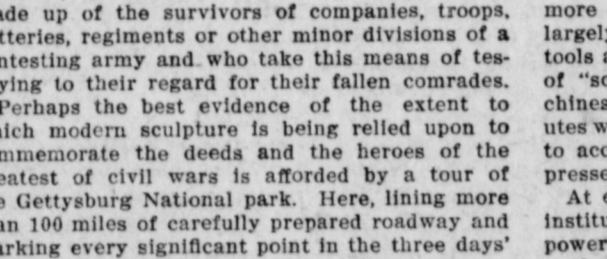
CARVING A BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT



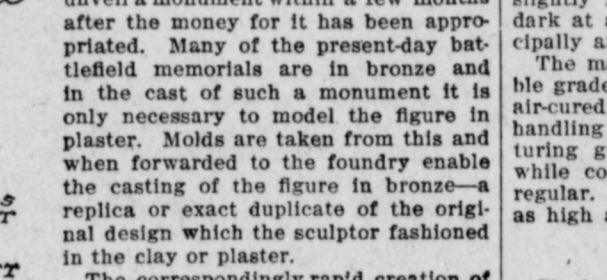
CHISELING WITH A COMPRESSED AIR TOOL



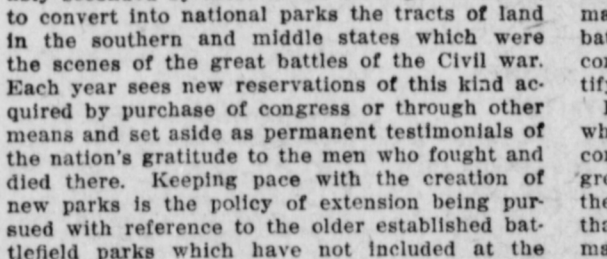
THE MAKING OF BATTLEFIELD MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS



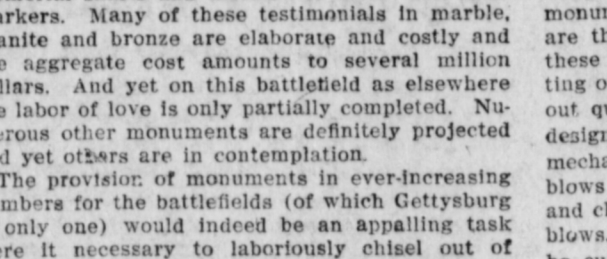
THE MAKING OF BATTLEFIELD MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS



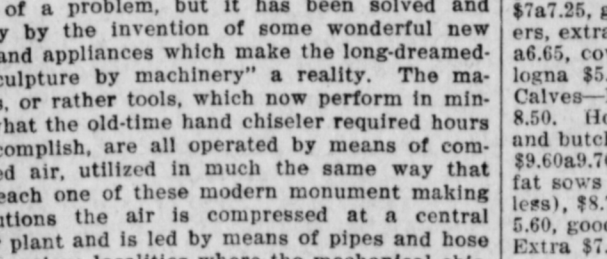
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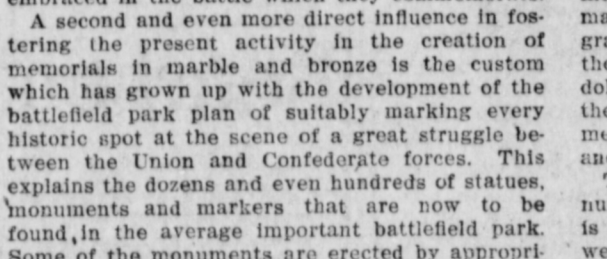
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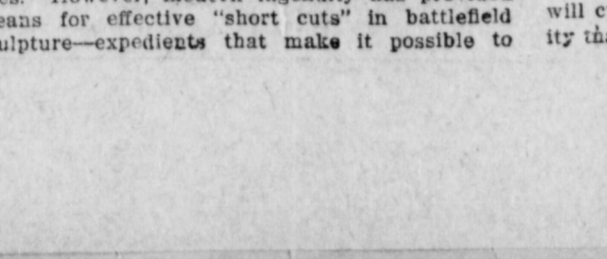
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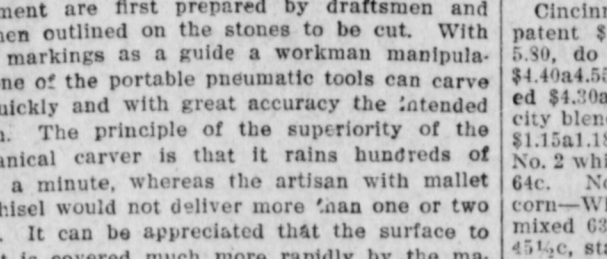
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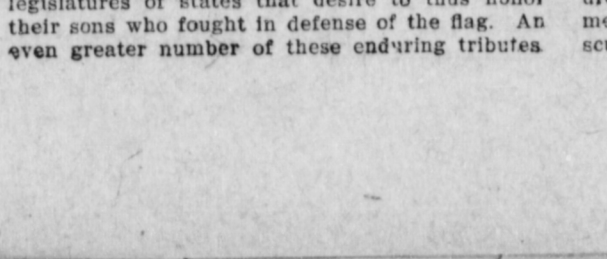
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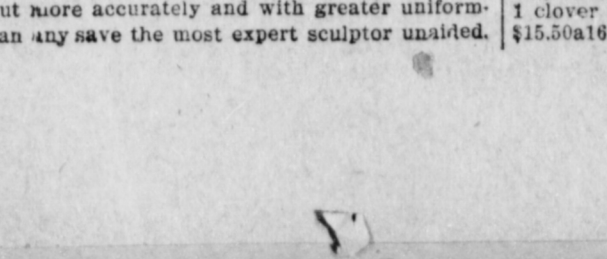
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RECENT arrangements for the completion this year of a \$250,000 statue to Gen. U. S. Grant and the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Phil. Sheridan, the dashing cavalry leader of the Civil war, following close upon the dedication of similar bronze figures of Generals Sherman and McClellan, betokens the intention of the American people to provide, through their representatives in congress, a most notable testimonial in sculpture to the leaders of the war for the Union. No other country in the world can boast so pretentious a tribute to the heroes of any conflict in its history.

To honor by counterfeit presentments in marble and bronze the saviors of the republic will cost the nation, ultimately, millions of dollars, but unquestionably it will be worth all it costs as a lesson in patriotism for coming generations. This labor of gratitude has been in progress for some years past, and already a dozen or more of the foremost warriors in the Union army have been thus honored. Of late years, however, the importance has been emphasized by the increasingly elaborate character of the monuments erected. The climax will come a year (or less) hence, with the completion of that splendid memorial to General Grant for which the congress of the United States has appropriated a quarter of a million dollars, and for the foundation of which ground has been set aside in the shadow of the United States capitol.

The scene of this shrine to military fame is, appropriately enough, the national capital—the city of Washington, which is coming year by year to take on more and more the character of a beautiful creation in architecture and sculpture and landscape gardening that is the property of the whole people. The statues to the victors in the struggle between the north and south occupy conspicuous positions in the most advantageously located of the parks and circles with which the seat of government abounds—verdure-clad breathing spaces which seem as though they might have been specially provided as sites for just such heroic or life-size figures. Some of the statues are under the shadow of the capitol, others cluster about the White House, and yet others are placed where they will kindle inspiration in the patriotic pilgrim to the capital.

Much of the impressiveness of the statues to the military heroes of the Federal armies is doubtless due to the fact that almost all of them are equestrian. It is customary in all countries to portray as "men on horseback" only the so-called royal personages, or men who were actual commanders of troops, or enjoyed the title of commander. The first equestrian statue ever erected in the Western Hemisphere, was the one of George III. of England, which stood in Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway, New York city, and which during the war for independence was melted up and cast into bullets by patriotic daughters of Miss Columbia.

The oldest equestrian monument now standing in the New World is a colossal statue of Charles IV. of Spain, in the City of Mexico. The initial equestrian statue in the United States is the renowned one of Gen. Andrew Jackson, which stands in the park directly in front of the White House at Washington. It is estimated that there are 400 equestrian statues in the world, of which number the city on the Potomac will have, with the completion of the Grant memorial, a total of 12, most of them representations of Civil war heroes.

The first statue arranged for in honor of a warrior identified with the Civil war was that in which Gen. Winfield Scott is depicted mounted on a charger at rest. This monument was ordered in 1867, and was erected seven years later. General Scott is in the uniform of lieutenant general. The material for the figures of horse and rider was derived from cannon captured during the Mexican war in which General Scott won his greatest fame. The pedestal for this statue is made up of five huge pieces of granite cut in Cape Ann quarries, and at the time they were obtained, the largest pieces of granite ever cut from quar-

ries in this country. Next came the erection of a statue to Gen. James B. McPherson. This was erected through the efforts of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and it was intended that the monument should constitute McPherson's tomb. Beneath the statue is a vault designed to receive the body of the gallant officer killed near Atlanta, but such interment was never made. The statue represents McPherson as he led in battle. In his right hand he holds field glasses and is portrayed as gazing deliberately over a field of battle.

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eral Logan is represented as riding along the line of battle his sword drawn and carried low in his right hand. The horse is represented in the attitude of moving at a slow trot. On one face of the pedestal of the monument is a group representing General Logan with other leading officers of the Army of the Tennessee, while opposite is a group representing General Logan taking the oath of office as United States senator, administered by Vice-President Arthur.

All of these equestrian statues have cost considerable sums. The General Scott statue cost \$20,000, and the pedestal \$25,000 more. The bronze figure of McPherson cost \$23,000, and the pedestal \$25,000. The sum of \$40,000 was paid for Ward's matchless statue of Thomas, and \$25,000 for the pedestal. The statue of General Hancock involved the expenditure of \$49,000 all told, and the Logan statue cost \$65,000, of which sum congress appropriated \$50,000. As has been said, the maximum expenditure will be made in the case of the great memorial to General Grant, upon which at least \$250,000 will be expended.

Because no definite program was followed in honoring the heroes of the Civil war, it came about that some of the lesser leaders were commemorated in bronze ere the greatest Union leaders received homage in this form. However, the past few years has witnessed the beginning of compensation in this direction. The first step was the provision of a heroic equestrian statue, with an attendant group of symbolic figures of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

Next after the Sherman statue came the statue to McClellan, which shows "Little Mac" seated upon a splendid charger, and portrays the great organizer of the Union army wearing the service cap which became familiar to all the boys in blue who followed him. Now the nation has added to its open-air gallery of fame a statue of Gen. Phil Sheridan.

unveil a monument within a few months after the money for it has been appropriated. Many of the present-day battlefield memorials are in bronze and in the cast of such a monument it is only necessary to model the figure in plaster. Molds are taken from this and when forwarded to the foundry enable the casting of the figure in bronze—a replica or exact duplicate of the original design which the sculptor fashioned in the clay or plaster.

The correspondingly rapid creation of granite or marble statues presented for a long time more of a problem, but it has been solved and largely by the invention of some wonderful new tools and appliances which make the long-dreamed-of "sculpture by machinery" a reality. The machines, or rather tools, which now perform in minutes what the old-time hand chiseler required hours to accomplish, are all operated by means of compressed air, utilized in much the same way that

At each one of these modern monument making institutions the air is compressed at a central power plant and is led by means of pipes and hose to the various localities where the mechanical chiseling is to be done. The designs for a statue or monument are first prepared by draftsmen and are then outlined on the stones to be cut. With these markings as a guide a workman manipulating one of the portable pneumatic tools can carve out quickly and with great accuracy the intended design. The principle of the superiority of the mechanical carver is that it rains hundreds of blows a minute, whereas the artisan with mallet and chisel would not deliver more than one or two blows. It can be appreciated that the surface to be cut is covered much more rapidly by the machine method, and moreover the air-driven chisel will cut more accurately and with greater uniformity than any save the most expert sculptor unaided.

TRADE LETTER.

Security Market is Not up to Expectations and Traders Assume Conservative Attitude.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The trade movement, taking the country as a whole, continues large. That there is in all the markets, and particularly in the security market, much disappointment at the extravagant expectations at the beginning of the year are not being fulfilled is beyond question, and this feeling results in a very conservative attitude on the part of both traders and consumers.

There is a feeling among some that conditions inseparable from a period of world-wide political and economic transition may be forcing some important readjustments, and the disposition is to wait for developments.

Sentiment in iron and steel is more optimistic as a result of a broader demand for finished products, accompanied by increased interest in pig iron. While improvement in the latter division is by no means marked, consumers show greater willingness to cover their requirements, inquiry being stimulated by the low prices quoted and most producers refuse to make further concessions.

New business has come forward most freely in the east. Conditions appear more favorable in finished steel lines now that the railroads and agricultural interest have resumed active buying of needed equipment. Good orders for rolling stock have been received, and while demand for rails is chiefly for small lots, the aggregate tonnage taken is of quite large volume.

The small measure of improvement in the demand for cotton goods and yarns is maintained and some small advances are being paid, but prices are still so unsatisfactory that curtailment of production is increasing in cloth and yarn.

Export business to the far east is dull, but the movement to Australia and Manila of late has been fair. Light weight men's wear is being offered at low figures from first hand to reduce stocks. On the whole, the tone of the textile markets is better than a week ago.

Trade in footwear is very quiet and the lack of fresh business is more marked. It is not a question of price so much as a general feeling of conservatism pending more definite views regarding the future. There is some trading in leather, and occasional large sales are effected. The best feature of the market is the export demand.

Failures and Exports.

New York.—Bradstreet's weekly review says:

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 19 were 225, against 216 last week, 219 in the like week of 1909, 284 in 1908, 165 in 1907 and 170 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week ending May 19, which compares with 24 for last week and 25 in the corresponding week of last year.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 19 aggregate 2,918,065 bushels, against 2,933,538 bushels last week and 2,338,894 bushels this week last year. For the 46 weeks ending May 19 exports are 129,937,240 bushels, against 155,602,003 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 862,609 bushels, against 312,566 bushels last week and 114,696 bushels in 1909. For the 46 weeks ending May 19 corn exports are 26,673,679 bushels, against 28,830,926 bushels last year.

Tobacco Market.

Louisville, May 22.—Total offerings last week were 1,419 hhds. Of this number 112 hhds. were burley and 1,307 dark. The burley sales were small, only 93 hhds, offered at auction. The quality and condition were fair; color was lacking. Low grades were a few bids higher; all other grades of red leaf and lugs were in good request at full quotations. A better demand existed for color grades at slightly higher prices. The sales of dark at auction were 291 hhds., principally air cured.

The market was firm for all desirable grades of old air-cured leaf. New air-cured leaf, suitable for the re-handling trade, was strong, manufacturing grades were in fair demand, while common air-cured leaf was irregular. Lugs and trash were fully as high as week previous.

LIVE STOCK.

Cincinnati, May 21.—Cattle—Shippers \$6.50a7.50, butcher steers, extra \$7a7.25, good to choice \$6.25a6.90, heifers, extra \$7a7.15, good to choice \$6.25a6.65, cows, extra \$6a6.10. Bulls—Holsteins \$5.10a5.55, fat bulls \$5.50a6. Calves—Extra \$8.75, fair to good \$7a8.50. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$9.65a9.70, mixed packers \$9.60a9.70, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7.50a8.20, pigs (110 lbs. and less), \$8.75a9.70. Sheep—Extra \$5.50a5.60, good to choice \$5a5.40. Lambs—Extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.50a7.15.

GRAIN MARKET.

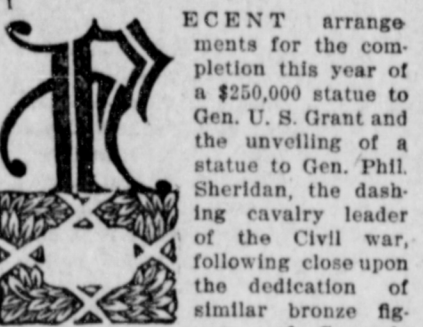
Cincinnati, May 21.—Flour—Winter patent \$5a5.50, spring patent \$5.50a5.80, do fancy \$1.80a5.15, do family \$1.40a4.55. Rye—Northwestern blended \$4.30a4.40, do city pure \$4.55a4.75, city blended \$4.60a4.50. Wheat—No. 2 \$1.15a1.18, No. 3 red \$1a1.00. Corn—No. 2 white 67½a68, No. 2 yellow 63½a64, No. 4 mixed 60a62½c. Bar—White 64a66c, yellow 62a65c, mixed 62a65c. Oats—No. 2 white 45½a45¾c, standard white 44½a45, No. 3 white 44a44½c, No. 2 mixed 44a44½c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50a18.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50a17, No. 1 clover \$15.50a16.

Statues of War-time Heroes

by WALDON FAWCETT



STATUE OF GEN. HANCOCK



Recent arrangements for the completion this year of a \$250,000 statue to Gen. U. S. Grant and the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Phil. Sheridan, the dashing cavalry leader of the Civil war, following close upon the dedication of similar bronze figures of Generals Sherman and McClellan, betokens the intention of the American people to provide, through their representatives in congress, a most notable testimonial in sculpture to the leaders of the war for the Union. No other country in the world can boast so pretentious a tribute to the heroes of any conflict in its history.

To honor by counterfeited presentments in marble and bronze the saviors of the republic will cost the nation, ultimately, millions of dollars, but unquestionably it will be worth all it costs as a lesson in patriotism for coming generations. This labor of gratitude has been in progress for some years past, and already a dozen or more of the foremost warriors in the Union army have been thus honored. Of late years, however, the importance has been emphasized by the increasingly elaborate character of the monuments erected. The climax will come a year (or less) hence, with the completion of that splendid memorial to General Grant for which the congress of the United States has appropriated a quarter of a million dollars, and for the foundation of which ground has been set aside in the shadow of the United States capitol.

The scene of this shrine to military fame is, appropriately enough, the national capital—the city of Washington, which is coming year by year to take on more and more the character of a beautiful creation in architecture and sculpture and landscape gardening that is the property of the whole people. The statues to the victors in the struggle between the north and south occupy conspicuous positions in the most advantageously located of the parks and circles with which the seat of government abounds—verdure-clad breathing spaces which seem as though they might have been specially provided as sites for just such heroic or life-size figures. Some of the statues are under the shadow of the capitol, others cluster about the White House, and yet others are placed where they will kindle inspiration in the patriotic pilgrim to the capital.

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STATUE OF GEN. THOMAS



STATUE OF ADMIRAL THURGOTT



STATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN

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MODERN SCULPTURE FOR OUR BATTLEFIELDS

BY WALDON FAWCETT



DESIGNING THE NATION'S BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS



CARVING A BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT



CHISELING WITH A COMPRESSED AIR TOOL

THE MAKING of battlefield monuments and memorials has developed into an important industry in the United States during the past few years. This is due, first of all, to the increase in the number and size of our battlefield national parks. It is now the policy of the national government,

ably seconded by most of the state governments, to convert into national parks the tracts of land in the southern and middle states which were the scenes of the great battles of the Civil war. Each year sees new reservations of this kind acquired by purchase of congress or through other means and set aside as permanent testimonials of the nation's gratitude to the men who fought and died there. Keeping pace with the creation of new parks is the policy of extension being pursued with reference to the older established battlefield parks which have not included at the outset—as few of them have—the entire areas embraced in the battle which they commemorate.

A second and even more direct influence in fostering the present activity in the creation of memorials in marble and bronze is the custom which has grown up with the development of the battlefield park plan of suitably marking every historic spot at the scene of a great struggle between the Union and Confederate forces. This explains the dozens and even hundreds of statues, monuments and markers that are now to be found in the average important battlefield park. Some of the monuments are erected by appropriation of congress or by funds set aside by the legislatures of states that desire to thus honor their sons who fought in defense of the flag. An even greater number of these enduring tributes

however, have been erected by organizations made up of the survivors of companies, troops, batteries, regiments or other minor divisions of a contesting army and who take this means of testifying to their regard for their fallen comrades.

Perhaps the best evidence of the extent to which modern sculpture is being relied upon to commemorate the deeds and the heroes of the greatest of civil wars is afforded by a tour of the Gettysburg National park. Here, lining more than 100 miles of carefully prepared roadway and marking every significant point in the three days' battle, are a total of more than 400 monuments, memorial shafts and tablets and more than 1,000 markers. Many of these testimonials in marble, granite and bronze are elaborate and costly and the aggregate cost amounts to several million dollars. And yet on this battlefield as elsewhere the labor of love is only partially completed. Numerous other monuments are definitely projected and yet others are in contemplation.

The provision of monuments in ever-increasing numbers for the battlefields (of which Gettysburg is only one) would indeed be an appalling task were it necessary to laboriously chisel out of marble by hand all the statues and carved figures. However, modern ingenuity has provided means for effective "short cuts" in battlefield sculpture—expedients that make it possible to

unveil a monument within a few months after the money for it has been appropriated. Many of the present-day battlefield memorials are in bronze and in the cast of such a monument it is only necessary to model the figure in plaster. Molds are taken from this and when forwarded to the foundry enable the casting of the figure in bronze—a replica or exact duplicate of the original design which the sculptor fashioned in the clay or plaster.

The correspondingly rapid creation of granite or marble statues presented for a long time more of a problem, but it has been solved and largely by the invention of some wonderful new tools and appliances which make the long-dreamed-of "sculpture by machinery" a reality. The machines, or rather tools, which now perform in minutes what the old-time hand chiseler required hours to accomplish, are all operated by means of compressed air, utilized in much the same way that

At each one of these modern monument making institutions the air is compressed at a central power plant and is led by means of pipes and hose to the various localities where the mechanical chiseling is to be done. The designs for a statue or monument are first prepared by draftsmen and are then outlined on the stones to be cut. With these markings as a guide a workman manipulating one of the portable pneumatic tools can carve out quickly and with great accuracy the intended design. The principle of the superiority of the mechanical carver is that it rains hundreds of blows a minute, whereas the artisan with mallet and chisel would not deliver more than one or two blows. It can be appreciated that the surface to be cut is covered much more rapidly by the machine method, and moreover the air-driven chisel will cut more accurately and with greater uniformity than any save the most expert sculptor unaided.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Berea College Fair for Fire-side Industries.

Will be held Wednesday, June 8, 10 the College Commencement Day, in Room 4, Lincoln Hall.

Read the list of premiums and prepare to make an exhibit. If you should not take a premium, you will show your skill and may have an opportunity to sell something.

TAKE NOTICE.

Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 7, or from 7 to 10 a. m. Wednesday June 8, 1910.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since last Commencement Day, June 9, 1909, and must be the product of the person to whom the premium is paid. For instance the premium will be paid to the WEAVER OF A COVERLID and not to the person owning it or the material from which it was made.

No premium will be given two years in succession to the same person.

YOUNG WOMEN! ATTENTION!
As we desire to encourage the younger women to weave, the premiums on Rag Rugs are offered this year only to weavers under twenty years of age.

If any weaver under twenty years of age should be awarded a premium on a coverlid, one dollar will be added to the usual premium.

Home products not included in our list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

We offer fine premiums for hickory or oak-split baskets, melon-shaped. There is quite a demand for such baskets if well made. The size should not be over that of a half-bushel and smaller ones will find a ready sale.

The expenses of the Home-Spun Fair are borne by the Department of Fire Side Industries and we find it necessary to charge 10 per cent commission on all sales made.

PREMIUMS OFFERED

	1st	2nd
Home-spun and home-woven Coverlids	\$2.00	\$1.00
Home-spun Table Spreads:		
Coverlid Patterns	1.00	.50
Linens	1.00	.50
Cotton	1.00	.50
Home-spun Pillow Covers:		
Coverlid Patterns	1.00	.50
Linens	1.00	.50
Cotton	1.00	.50
Linsey & yards	1.00	.50
Figured Linens, 8 yards	1.00	.50
Plain Linens, 8 yards	1.00	.50
Rag Rugs, figured border	1.50	.75
Rag Rugs, carpet weave	1.00	.50
Hickory or Oak Split, melon-shaped Baskets	2.00	1.00
AX-handles, home-made	.50	.25
Hand-made split-bottom Chair	1.50	.75
Hand-made Runic Chair	1.50	.75

No premiums are offered for Linsey or Linen which contains less than eight yards. Only second premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class ones are entered.

Berea College can not buy Coverlids this year as heretofore as it is already overstocked.

Committee on Home Spun Fair.

GET READY FOR MCHONE

Ned McHone, The Citizen's well known and popular agent, has started out on another canvassing trip thru Rockcastle, the edge of Laurel, and Jackson counties. He may reach into the edge of Estill before his return. Within a few days he will be in Robins, Livingston, and Carico, going then across to Sextons Creek and Greenhall. He will, as always, be glad to see all who are owing the paper money, and also to hear any complaints of failure to get the paper and correct any mistakes which may have arisen. He greatly enjoys his trips among the people, who all treat him cleverly, he reports, and he hopes to shake hands with a many of his friends this trip.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, May 23.—Finley Pierson while playing yesterday jumped on a nail sticking in his foot about an inch. At this time he seems to be quite at ease.—Bud Thomas, visited at Beattyville Saturday and Sunday.

—Mrs. Sissie Peters and family of Island City were the guests of Jno. P. Wilson Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson has been holding a meeting at Canon's chapel the last week. Good order prevailed throughout the services and every one seemed well pleased with the preaching. There being a large attendance all the time.—S. D. Evans and wife and Andy Spence and wife visited relatives at Privett Saturday and Sunday.—J. N. Smith and wife are visiting Mrs. Smith's parents at Taft, Ky. Big Smith and wife are housekeeping.

DON'T GET RUN DOWN

Weak and miserable. If you have Kidney or Bladder trouble, Dull head pains, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faint in the back, and feel tired all over, get a package of Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF, the pleasant herb cure. It never fails. We have many testimonials from grateful people who have used this wonderful remedy. At a regular price it has no equal. Ask for Mother Gray's Australian-Leaf at Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cents. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

for them while they are away.—John P. Wilson while hunting on Travis Branch last week killed a fine ground hog.—J. D. Pierson and Son will continue to work at the photograph work till about the first of August, after which they will close up their work preparatory to go to Oklahoma.

MILDRED

Mildred May 23.—Church at Flat Lick Saturday and Sunday by the Rev. Wilson.—James H. Moore was in London last week as a Federal Jurymen.—The Tyner baseball team is improving considerably.—W. M. Bader the tie man was branding ties for W. K. Jones last week. He had about 900 for inspection.—Most every one is done planting corn in this part.—W. F. Jones visited friends and relatives in East Bernstadt and near Richmond last week.—Old uncle Jason Fields who had his arm broken is better.—Mrs. Jane Morris visited her son Thomas at Gray Hawk Thursday night.—Mr. J. F. Tinscher was here having his ties bedded in Laurel Fork and Flat Lick creeks last week.—Prayer meeting at W. M. Vaughn's Saturday night was well attended.—The race for congress is getting very warm in this part. It seems like Mr. Powers has a majority in this county. Harvey Moore is farming this year.—The Citizen is our leading Mountain paper. Long may it live.—Hurrah for Caleb Powers.

HUGH

Hugh, May 23.—The Rev. Mobley filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. W. J. Powell was chosen as moderator for this district. We would like to have better attendance in the future than we have had in the past.—Mr. Wm. Ramsey passed thru here enroute to Berea on business.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hale made a short visit with relatives here last week.—Several from here attended the Memorial services at Pilot Knob last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Grover Drew have moved to the house recently vacated by Grover Kates.—Mr. Will Parks of Berea is visiting his father, Mr. J. A. Parks. Will is in very poor health as present.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Click are visiting relatives here.—Baker and Coyle are doing a hustling business with their saw and grist mill.—Mrs. M. Benge and Mrs. A. Benge visited Mrs. Delbert Settle Saturday afternoon.—Sunday school was organized at this place Sunday with Mr. Grover Drew as Superintendent.

DOUBLELICK

Double Lick, May 21.—Mr. John Fowler of Berea is surveying land for Charley Azbill on Big Hill at present.—Farmers are not done planting corn yet, the wet weather has put moss, every one behind.—Mrs. J. W. Abrams of Clover Bottom visited her brother at Richmond this week.—Dr. Dougherty and wife of Valley View will visit relatives in Jackson this month.—There was baptizing and preaching at Clover Bottom Sunday. The Rev. Sam Bryant conducted the services.

ISAACS

Isaacs, May 16.—Mrs. Sarah Isaacs and her daughter Laura visited Berea the past week.—Several of the boys have been peeling tan bark the past week for Mr. Albert Powell of Berea.—Mr. J. L. Davis and Mr. Lincoln Canagin will move their mill from Pine Grove to Pond Creek this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Willard Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Allen visited Mr. H. C. Davis last week.—An all-night meeting was held at G. C. Purkey's Tuesday night for the purpose of watching Halley's comet.—Mrs. Ellen Penington is still dangerously ill. Her sister, Mrs. Belle York of Hamilton, Ohio, is visiting her.—Mr. Tom Brewer has returned from Hazel Patch where he has been working.—Mr. Elias Casteel purchased a fine cow and calf for \$40.—Mr. Willard Campbell purchased a fine cow and calf for \$35.—Mr. Jim Davis is erecting a new grocery store at Pond Creek.—Mr. Frank Vaughn has moved to Moores Creek.

TYNER

Tyner, May 22.—The late frost killed all the fruit in this vicinity.—Mrs. Lucretia Bullock fell from a step ladder last week and received in-

juries to the extent that she is unable to walk.—Prayer meeting at Wm. Vaughn's Saturday night was well attended.—Miss Ethel Nantz who has been attending S. B. M. S. at London has returned home.—Mrs. Mattie Jones was badly frightened Saturday night when some unknown person made an unsuccessful attempt to break into the house while her husband was away at prayer meeting.—Mr. Wm. Dunigan attended the Grand Council of the Red Men at Middlesboro last week.—James H. Moore has recently taken the stump for the Hon. Don C. Edwards for congress. Mr. Moore has been associated intimately with Powers for over 5 years as a field agent for money and testimony, but at last has taken the stump for Mr. Edwards.—Everybody is watching Halley's comet.—G. W. Moore is sick with cold and grippe.—The Rev. Wm. Wilson preached at Flat Lick church Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Maud and Claud Hamilton visited Zoe Moore Saturday night.—Hurrah for Edwards and The Citizen.

HURLEY

Hurley, May 24.—There is much sickness thruout this county.—Miss Lella Moore has been very poorly.—Mr. Pal Gabbard is very ill at this writing.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker passed thru here Friday and preached at Indian Creek Friday night. He also preached a very interesting sermon here Sunday night.—Messrs. Wm. McCollum, Jake and Riley Gabbard attended church at Kerby Knob Saturday and Sunday.—Messrs. W. K. McCollum, Ben Gabbard, Jake Gabbard and W. R. Gabbard had a picnic dinner in the woods at Tomes Branch Friday. All report a jolly time.—Frank and John Lakes of Loam attended church here Sunday night.—Died Saturday, May 21st Mr. John Thomas of Sand Lick after a long illness of consumption. His remains were laid to rest in the home graveyard near the mouth of Sand Lick. The bereaved family have the deepest sympathy of the entire community.

LESLIE COUNTY

HYDEN

HYDEN CITIZENS BANK

Hyden, Ky.

We do a general banking business and solicit accounts of firms and individuals thruout eastern Kentucky. We are seeking new business and we are prepared to take care of it.

A. B. Eversole, Pres. T. G. Lewis, Vice Pres. Thos. L. Gabbard, Cashier.

CLAY COUNTY.

I am in position to give you better prices and quality on general merchandise than you have been expecting. You are invited to come and see for yourself.

J. B. Stewart, Spring Creek, Ky.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, May 20.—Mr. Taylor Marcum has been taking the census of this neighborhood.—The farmers are very busy planting corn this week.—The regular meeting time takes place at Mud Lick May 21 and 22. A large crowd is expected.—Several students from this place are taking the examination.—There has been a large tide on Goose Creek.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, May 20.—The Rev. T. B. Stratton of Barbourville is conducting the third quarterly meeting at Bingham's chapel.—Rainy weather causes much delay to the farmers here.—Nathan Hunter went to Manchester Thursday.—Geo. Hicks returned from Indian Creek Thursday where he has been visiting his father.—Mr. T. A. Becknell of Island Creek was married a few days ago to Miss Campbell of South Booneville.—Mr. Blaine Burch and wife of Blake, passed thru here Wednesday.—Robert Edwards bought a four year old mule the other day for \$150 from Monroe King.—Leonard Edwards' mule died last week.—There will be preaching at the mouth of Anglin's Branch Saturday and Sunday.—J. A. Hunter will commence a ten days singing school at Riverside Saturday.—Harrison Singleton is driving R. H. Bowman's team at present.—Mrs. Rachel Spence's health is not improving any.

BIG CREEK

Big Creek, May 21.—Farmers are very busy at this place, but on account of so much rain are not progressing much.—S. B. Marcum is very busy writing insurance.—Several farmers are sowing large crops of tobacco.—W. T. Muncy was here Saturday and is sending in some new subscriptions for The Citizen.—We think Mr. Muncy is a hustler. He is a mountain boy.

OHIO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

Central Avenue and Court Street, Cincinnati

This College was organized in 1845, and the 65th Annual Session begins October 4, 1910. Three sessions of seven months each are required for graduation. This is the first dental college established in the West. It is co-educational, and has a teaching corps of twenty instructors. Its buildings are modern and well adapted to the requirements of modern dental education, and its clinics are unsurpassed.

Optional Spring and Fall Courses in clinical instruction are also given.

For further information and announcement, address H. A. SMITH, D. D. S., Dean, 116 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALGER

Alger, May 18.—Jim Mobley passed thru here last week on his way to Sexton.—Leonard Wood has bought a fine fiddle and is a good hand to play it.—Jim Hoskins passed thru here last week.—A large crowd attended church at Sadler last Sunday week.—Oscar Woods visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Mollie Sizemore has returned from Onedia where she has been attending school.—E. V. Napier is doing fine work taking pictures.—John Abner passed thru here last week.

OWSLEY COUNTY

VINCENT

Vincent, May 21.—Farmers are much behind with their work.—Mr. S. P. Caudell of Travelers Rest passed thru Vincent Thursday enroute to Booneville where he was going to take the examination.—T. B. Venable and J. C. Botner were over at Booneville Tuesday attending to some real estate business in which they are interested.—J. B. Scott spent the greater part of last week on the South Fork branding ties for Leslie and Drake.—The great scare over the Halley comet has quietly passed without any serious happenings and now the superstitious people can resume their usual vocation for the next 75 years without any fear of the comet.—Sunday school at Vincent every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Everybody invited to come.—There will be a general landslide thruout this section for Caleb Powers for Congress. He will hardly lose a vote.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, May 20.—It is amusing to see people still climbing the Goose Berry Points to look for the comet.—James Kelley is no better.—On account of so much cold wet weather some farmers are planting their crops the second time.—The land slide will start the 15th of September for Powers. It will be to Mr. Edwards' defeat.—W. Hoskins visited A. B. Carmack Saturday and Sunday.—Teachers examination at Booneville second Thursday and Friday in May.—Mrs. Henry Price of Vincent visited A. B. Bryant's Saturday and Sunday.—W. A. Hoskins and wife of Blake visited H. Peters Sunday.—Owsley County has more liquor dealers and more liquor men being drunk than has been known for years.—J. T. Gentry and wife left Tuesday for a visit to West Virginia.—Abraham Carmack who lived to be 85 years of age died May 16th. His remains were laid to rest in Jackson county near Stringtown.—It is making votes for Powers when Edwards is planning for the Democrats to vote in the Primary.—J. F. Brewer is the White oak king of Owsley county. He has three thousand white oak stave trees and that many chestnut oak trees. This timber is on the Beattyville and Manches road.

PEBWORTH

Pebworth, May 23.—The people here are done planting corn and some are working over.—Pryse Congleton is doing a big logging and a saw business here.—There will be meeting at the place known as Spencer Flanery's place at 11 a. m. There will be good seats provided. Nice shade. It will be conducted by Bros. Smallwood, Kendrick and Burk. Everybody cordially invited next Sunday.—J. S. Combs has a partner in Dry Goods business.—We have a new baseball team at the Cross Roads now. Will be ready for a challenge soon.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, May 23.—Mr. Robert Kidd, aged 69 years died at his home near Wallaceton May 16th. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Cade were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bales of Blue Lick last Saturday night.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Freeman died at their home in Wallaceton May 16th.—Dorcas Russell and family were the guests of Andy Ma lock last Saturday night.—H. L. Stowe and family were visitors in Berea last Monday night.—Oscar Gabbard and family were at a birthday dinner at C. C. Blanton's last Monday.—Tobacco plants seem to be growing very slowly.—We would like to hear from Lexington, Nebraska.

LAUREL COUNTY.

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, May 20.—There have been meetings at E. Pilsburg church house for the past two weeks conducted by the Rev. P. N. Taylor of



CAKE, hot biscuits, pastry, are lessened in cost and increased in quality and wholesomeness, by

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Bake the food at home and save money and health

Barbourville.—Mrs. Katie McCarty has been very poorly but is some better now.—The Rev. James Brock preached here last Saturday.—Mrs. M. Onkst is very poorly.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Broughn a fine boy.—Nearly everyone has his garden out.—There was a Holiness meeting at Mr. John Miller's Friday night.—Mr. Fred Bowling who was hurt by a train some time ago is some better.—Mr. Charley Morrison and family have been visiting friends and relatives at this place for the past week.—Mr. John Hall left here Tuesday for Whitefield.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, May 23.—Daddie Todd who has been confined at home so long was at Rockford Saturday also the Gap, the farthest from home since October 1909.—Mr. C. H. Todd of Dripping Springs visited relatives Friday and Saturday.—The Rev. Manous, the Methodist preacher preached at the Baptist church May 22.—There is much complaint of a bad stand of corn by most farmers here who have planted corn early.—W. H. Linville and T. C. Viars are going to erect a lot of wire fence soon.—Jas. Guinn has put on his jockeying duds once more and is making good use of them.—There is much corn yet to be planted.—J. A. Guinn and wife went to Berea Saturday visiting.—Casper Martin, who has been in Hamilton, O., for some time has returned home.—John Jones and family of Somerset are visiting uncle Meredith Viars, his father-in-law.—Parle L. Stephens and two little daughters were at Rockford Saturday on business.—Robert and Ruel Bowman are visiting at H. and Mae Bullen's at Scaffold Cane.—There are some sheep killing dogs in the neighborhood watching out for them.—The Rev. A. Cornelius is expected to fill his regular appointment at Scaffold Cane on the first Saturday and Sunday in July.—The comet talk or scare seems to be over.

CONWAY

Conway, May 23.—Mr. Riley Sparkman, sheriff of Leslie County has been visiting his parents at this place.—Mrs. Mary Brashear of Hazard is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harden Sparkman.—Mrs. W. M. Hayes has gone to Richmond to undergo an operation.—The little baby of Mrs. Pattle Brooks is not well.—Mr. Chas. Bowman is some better.—We are very sorry to hear of the accident that happened to Mr. Richard Brannaman of Wildie while out hunting. He fell and the gun went off shooting his left arm nearly off. The arm had to be amputated.—Mrs. Belle Dailey is not improving any.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Swinford of Clear Creek visited Mr. and Mrs. C. Wood Sunday.—Mr. S. F. Bowman, County Court clerk of Mt. Vernon and wife visited J. A. Bowman Saturday night.—Mr. Arthur Dailey and wife and Miss Lucy attended church at Wildie Sunday.—Mr. A. P. Gabbard is having a new house built.—I. A. Bowman has got his house about completed.

BOONE

Boone, May 23.—There will be meeting at Fairview church Saturday and

Sunday next.—The sick in this vicinity are improving.—Mr. M. A. Chasteen is having a house built on his land near this place.—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Chasteen are visiting relatives in Madison County.—Snider will soon have a telegraph office.—Miss Hattie Poynter made a business trip to Mt. Vernon last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gadd of Rockford visited relatives here Sunday.—James Thomas was tried and acquitted for interruption of church service a few weeks ago.—Mr. Geo. Poynter made a business trip to Livengood the other day.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert was elected Sunday school superintendent at Fairview.—Miss Lydia Levett visited Miss Nellie Grant on Clear Creek Sunday.—Mr. Mat Cummings of M. Vernon was in this vicinity last week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wren on the 7th a girl.—Wm. Poyner, railroad employee returned home Sunday.—Mr. Dan Owen was in Berea Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rich of Rockford visited Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Grant last Sunday.—Mrs. B. S. Poynter visited relatives near here Sunday.—Mr. H. Gadd visited Miss Jennie Chasteen Sunday.—Mr. J. H. VanWinkle visited Mr. James Grant Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY

BIG HILL

Big Hill, May 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Richardson spent two days in Richmond last week.—A large crowd was at Pilot Knob Sunday. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. W. Parsons delivered the sermon from the door, the audience being so large they could not more than half get in the house.—Mr. Howard Harrison is spending a few days at this place.—Mr. Budy McKeehan has bought a new buggy.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Brockman gave the young folks a party Saturday night.—Several attended Narrow Gap church Sunday and two were baptized.—Miss Bessie Wells of Red Lick is spending a few weeks at J. W. Richardson's.—Mr. Clint Carrier Sr., and his daughter, Bertha are expecting to go to Brownsburg, Indiana to visit Mr. Carrier's daughter Ellen and his two sons Collins and Lutz May 23.—Stella Abrams who is in school at Berea was home Sunday.—Mrs. Jessie Neely spent Saturday and Sunday at Kerby Knob.


HARTS

Harts, May 23.—Farmers are behind with their crops on account of so much rain.—Several from this place attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday.—Several young folks from this part attended the teachers examination Friday and Saturday.—Mr. Tom Dougherty and Mrs. Martha McClure were married May 9.—Some of the young men of Silver Creek attended church at Harris Sunday evening with Mr. S. Grawhewl as preacher.—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hart spent Thursday night with Mr. and Mrs. T. McQueen which was much enjoyed.—Mr. J. F. Hawkins' ginseng patch looks beautiful it would pay people to take a look at it.

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, May 23.—The heavy rains have caused the farmers to get behind very much with their crops.—Mr. Ike Johnson who has been in Indiana for some time has

(Continued on fifth page.)



SAVE YOUR FOWLS!

Bourbon Poultry Cure is recognized as the standard poultry remedy of the world. It is the one remedy that can be depended on with absolute certainty to cure and prevent Gapes, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Diarrhoea and all existing forms of poultry diseases. A few drops in the drinking water keeps fowls healthy and free from disease. A few bottles makes 12 gallons of medicine. For the treatment of Blackhead and other diseases in turkeys.

Bourbon Poultry Cure

HAS NO EQUAL

Mrs. W. W. Ralston, Hopkinsville, Ky., says: "I have been raising chickens for nearly fifty years and I raised hundreds of chickens free from gapes by giving them Bourbon Poultry Cure. I find it a sure cure for Cholera and Limberneck."

Mrs. F. P. Clay, Paris, Ky., says: "Last year I raised hundreds of chickens free from gapes by giving them Bourbon Poultry Cure. I find it a sure cure for Cholera and Limberneck."

Manufactured only by **Bourbon Remedy Co.,** Lexington, Ky., U. S. A.

At All Leading Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Trial Vial Free.

For sale by Porter Drug Company (Inc.) Berea, Ky.